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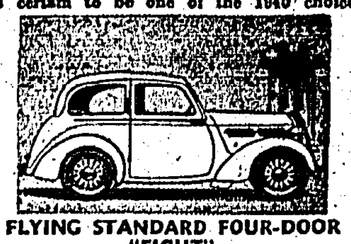

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

FIRST EDITION

FOUNDED 1881 No. 10129 一千九百八十一年創 號二廿月四英港香 MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1940. 日五十月三 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS $30.00 PER ANNUM

YOUR CAR REQUIRES—

THE BEST PETROL, THE BEST OIL from the BEST GARAGE

GILMAN'S—the car people

HITLER: MAN OF INSANE FURIES

TO-DAY, on Page Four, the "Hongkong Telegraph" begins publication of the most dramatic story ever printed in any newspaper in the Far East.

To-day, Sir Nevile tells you of his impressions of the Nazi leaders.

To-morrow, he will tell you of Goering's threat to the British Empire.

In succeeding chapters, which will be published daily in this newspaper, you will learn the momentous secrets that lie behind the war.

One man, more than any other in Britain, knows these secrets.

He is Sir Nevile Henderson, Britain's Ambassador to Germany till last September.

And it is his story—intimate chapters of living history—that you read.

REMEMBER, SIR NEVILE'S REVELATIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE TO THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

In a Daventry broadcast last week, Sir Nevile told of the reasons which have led him—breaking the diplomat's traditional silence—to tell his story.

"It is so important everyone should understand," he said.

Sir Nevile's document, it should be emphasised, is no mere amplification of his White Paper, published last September.

It pictures the whole sweep of events as Hitler's plan of a European Empire took shape.

First Chapter In Sir Nevile Henderson's dramatic document of events that led to the war in Europe

See Page Four

ALLIED FORCES IN NORWAY AT GRIPS WITH INVADERS

British re-take Hamar, report

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 21 (REUTER). — UNCONFIRMED REPORTS HERE STATE THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAVE RECAPTURED HAMAR.

The reports are given with reserve, but they follow a Norwegian official announcement.

British troops, equipped with tanks and other heavy armament, are reported to have come partly by rail and partly by road.

Colonel Weiss, the German commander at Trondheim, is reported to be making hurried preparations to meet Allied attacks from the north and south.

NAZIS ATTACK NAMSOS

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—An official communique states that there was considerable enemy air activity at Namsos on Saturday.

Many bombs were dropped.

Extensive damage was done to the town but the only Allied loss was one British trawler sunk.

There were no casualties to Allied troops.

Norwegian Communique

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—An official Norwegian communique issued to-day states that on Saturday "the Germans attacked our posts on both sides of the lake of Mjoesa.

"Our troops maintained their positions. German planes bombed Lillehammer and several other places including Andalsnes Harbour.

"Many German planes passed north to the district around Trondheim."

The lake of Mjoesa is just south of Hamar. The town of Lillehammer is north of Hamar.

Andalsnes is on the west coast south of Trondheim.

German Claims

BERLIN, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—A High Command communique states that enemy naval forces bombarded Narvik on April 20 and that they made no attempts to land troops.

German troops in the Narvik region captured 8,000 rifles and 315 machine guns.

German troops in the Oslo region, further reinforced, continue to advance quickly in all directions.

Transports of men and material to Norway continue to an increased extent.

The actions of strong air force units against enemy attempts to land at Namsos and Andalsnes on April 20 were remarkably successful.

Nazis Trapped At Narvik

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21, (Reuter). In the past few days, half of Trondheim's 70,000 inhabitants have evacuated to the hills outside the town.

Round Narvik German forces are said to be virtually trapped.

A constant stream of German aeroplanes is seen flying towards Narvik.

It is believed that they are taking provisions rather than troops as food is very short there.

Parachute Troops

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21, (Reuter).—Fighting is reported to have occurred at Namsos between the German and Allied forces.

It is understood that the Germans dropped a number of troops by parachute.

This difficult operation is believed to have been undertaken because the Germans have failed to obtain possession of the town of Grong which is 25 miles east of Namsos.

This failure is rendering railway transport impossible.

The newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" states that the Norwegians still hold Hegre Fort, east of Trondheim. They have refused the German effort to open a parley on the subject of surrender.

New German Claim

BERLIN, Apr. 21, (Reuter).—The official news agency claimed that German troops, advancing rapidly

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

BIG AIR FIGHT IN FRANCE

British Planes Score Brilliant Victory

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that eight British fighters this morning encountered 12 Messerschmitts 109 in the neighbourhood of Saarlautern.

Our fighters attacked and two enemy machines were shot down and were seen to crash in German territory.

A third Messerschmitt was driven down, apparently out of control.

Second Engagement

During the afternoon in an engagement with a strong formation of enemy fighters, another British patrol shot down one Messerschmitt 110 and one Messerschmitt 109, both of which fell in French territory.

Another 109 is believed to be destroyed.

One of our pilots was slightly wounded during the first action and made a successful forced landing.

All our aircraft returned safely.

Official Communique

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 21 (UP).—The following is the text of the official communique issued by the Air Ministry to-day.

"The offensive against enemy air forces and air transportation services operating against Norway has been further developed during the past night and this morning.

"In addition to a successful attack on the Germans at Aalborg in Northern Denmark, already reported, the R.A.F. last night bombed airdromes now occupied by the Germans at Kristiansand and Stavanger.

"It is now known that in the attack upon Aalborg bombs were dropped from a low height and damage caused to a hangar.

"One aircraft, after dropping its bombs, attacked with machine-gun fire a German transport aircraft which was about to land at the base. Fires were also started at one airdrome by other aircraft which followed."

'Drome Set On Fire

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Further details of the raid on Christian-

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

Must Flood Norway With Troops

Military Successes To Convince Neutrals

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Two phases of the war in the North were dealt with by two British newspapers on Sunday.

The "Spectator" says that the neutrals are likely to be convinced only by military success.

Every neutral, even Italy apart from some of the Fascist leaders, desired an Allied victory, so that the immediate result of a serious setback to Hitler in Scandinavia would be a pronounced swing to the Allied side.

The Allied troops therefore must be poured into Norway until they outnumber any German troops which can be sent there by sea or by air.

"Feint" Warning Repeated

The Catholic paper "Tablet" partly supports this view but adds a warning against any clamouring for more ships to be sent to the Skager Rak and more forces landed in Norway.

The paper points out that the Allied General Staffs must consider the possibility that the German invasion may be intended merely as a gigantic diversion.

The Norwegian venture may be merely a feint and a real thrust may be made through Holland and Switzerland or Belgium.

While therefore the Allies must take advantage of Germany's strategic weakness in Norway, they must be fully prepared for the real theatre of war being carried on elsewhere at a moment's notice.

Artillery Action On West Front

PARIS, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—To-day's communique says that there was artillery action in the neighbourhood of the Blies.

All Not Well For Hitler In Norway

NAZIS LEARNING THE BITTER TRUTH

AMSTERDAM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is learnt from Berlin that many Germans, who had expected an announcement of some great military or naval success to mark Hitler's birthday are feeling disappointed.

The absence of such victory has impressed the people with the fact that the operations in Scandinavia are not going quite as well as was obviously expected at the beginning, while the belated official admission that the British have indeed landed and are in action, has convinced the people that Norway is not going to be a three weeks' campaign like Poland.

Business men are saying that Germany is further from ensuring her iron ore supply than before the operations started.

Housewives, however, hope that butter and egg rations will be increased following the dominations of Denmark, though hitherto there is no sign of it.

Fresh Precautions By Germany's Neighbours

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Fresh precautionary measures were announced to-day.

The Government has asked Parliament to enforce the law concerning compulsory labour service which was originally passed for use in an emergency.

It has also requested credit for 65,000,000 kroner for artillery and materials.

Nazi Espionage

More "Nazi Fifth Column activity" is revealed by the "Social Demokraten," which asserts that the "Cubo" organisation, which pretends to be a sports and physical culture association, actually exists to spread Nazi doctrines among Swedish youth.

Swiss Warning

BERNE, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—"We have three dangers at our door," declared General Guisan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Army, said to-day.

"There is external danger—don't let us talk about it. There is internal danger arising from the fact that certain foreigners here fail to understand that we will not tolerate any sabotage or propaganda or false news.

"The third danger comes from some of our own people who fail to understand the gravity of the situation and the necessity for sacrifices. We are free and will remain free," he concluded.

Unscrupulous Propaganda

German Canard About Haile Selassie

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—A German broadcast to South Africa which was made last Thursday provides a good example of the unscrupulous deceit of the Nazi propaganda machine.

South African listeners were regaled with what purported to be a letter written by Haile Selassie, the exiled King of Abyssinia, to King Haakon of Norway. This letter rebuked Norway for resisting the Germans, saying that King Haakon himself was a vassal of England.

The Real Truth

The real truth was revealed in another German broadcast which was subsequently given in another language.

This time it appeared that the letter had appeared in the Italian newspaper "Il Regime Fascista".

Haile Selassie was not even mentioned. It was obvious that the German broadcast was part of a campaign now being waged by Dr. Goebbels and his propaganda machine against King Haakon.

TWO BIG BATTLESHIPS FOR NAVY OF FRANCE

PARIS, April 21 (Reuter).—Emphasising the successful speed-up in French naval construction, M. Campinchi when interviewed by the "Journal" disclosed that two 35,000 ton battleships, the Richelieu and the Jeanbart, would be ready for service shortly.

"We gained ten months on the normal construction time on the Jeanbart. The two sister ships, the Clemenceau and Gascogne, are also forging ahead rapidly."

COMMUNAL RIOTS

Eleven Killed In New Disturbances

RANGOON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Eleven were killed and 69 injured in an outbreak of communal disturbances here.

Trouble began yesterday on the eve of the celebrations in honour of the prophet's birthday.

Six Stabbed To Death

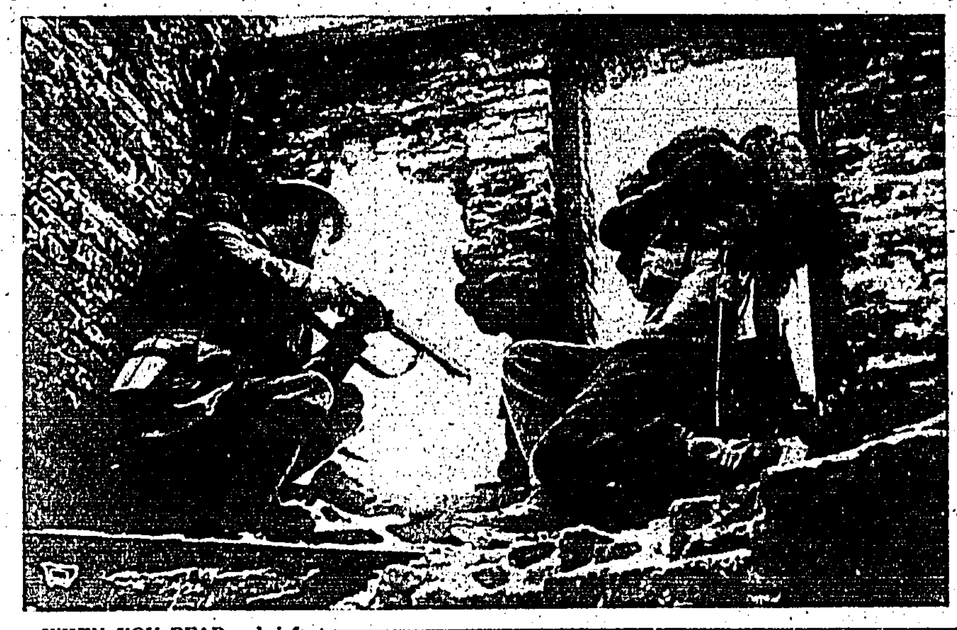
Troops and Police were called out to restore order after six people had been stabbed to death.

To-day the Police fired on a mob of Hindus and Moslems in the street.

It is learned that one person died from gunshot wound.

Sporadic assaults occurred throughout the day.

"ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT" BUT—



WHEN YOU READ a brief official communique stating "Nothing to Report" it is based on action such as depicted above.

Tommies in the British sector of the Western Front are shown here in a No Man's Land observation outpost—a building already ruined by shell fire—on the look-out for German patrols.—*Domei.*

ITALY SEEN AS QUASI-ALLY OF NAZIS IN WAR

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, April 20 (Domei).—Italy has changed from non-belligerent to a quasi-belligerent ally of Germany, the "Times" charges in an editorial to-day.

Her sudden assumption of an attitude opposed to the Allies was adopted as a result of Hitler's interview with Mussolini at Brenner Pass recently.

AMSTERDAM, April 20 (Domei).—The possibility of a new tripartite treaty between Soviet Russia, Germany and Italy is envisaged in the German Press.

This treaty, if effected, would result in the division of the Balkans and south-eastern Europe into spheres of influence.

World Domination

ROME, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Signor Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Count Ciano's paper, "Telegrafo," delivered another broadcast to the troops to-day.

He said that he had nothing to add to or withdraw from last Sunday's speech, and added:

"Losers in this war will become as slaves earning only enough to eke out a bare existence, while the victors will consider themselves masters of all and will seek to acquire world domination."

He concluded by saying that the only sure guarantee that Italy would not be dragged down was in the strength of her arms.

Envoy's Urgent Trip

ROME, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is now revealed that the German Ambassador, Herr von Mackensen, flew to Berlin yesterday by a special plane at the urgent summons of Hitler.

MUSSOLINI'S 29 WORD SPEECH

ROME, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Signor Mussolini made a brief statement in connection with the foundation of Rome and Labour Day. He said: "At the present moment, I have only one word to say. Work and arm for the greatness of the nation. That is the watchword for the whole Italian people."

FOREIGN PLANES OVER BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—An official communique issued to-day states that planes flew over Belgian territory yesterday. This morning, states the communique, several were recognised as being German planes, while two were identified as being British.

Anti-aircraft defences took vigorous action and protests will be made in London and Berlin.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK SAY NAZIS

BERLIN, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The official news agency asserts that a British "heavy cruiser" was hit amidships by a bomb yesterday near Andalsnes and that it heeled over and began to sink.

The crew took to the boats, it is added.

DEATH OF FAMED SCIENTIST

Mr. A. Cort Haddon, The Eminent Ethnologist

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Cort Haddon, F.R.S., M.A., D. Sc., a famous ethnologist.

Mr. Haddon, who was 95 years of age, became a University lecturer in Ethnology in 1900 at Cambridge. Nine years later he became a Reader in Ethnology and a lecturer on the same subject in the University of London.

Carried Out Expedition

He made zoological and ethnographical investigations in Torres Straits, in 1888 and the following year organised and conducted the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to New Guinea and Sarawak.

In 1905, he was the President of Section H (Anthropology), British Association in South Africa.

At one time he was also President of the Royal Anthropological Institute and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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for 3 days prepaid

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WE pay high prices for all gold and silver articles, diamonds, jades, jewels and gold dust. Apply China Gold Refining Co., Pedder Building, 2nd floor.

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"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price $1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE

As from 15th April 1940 the inclusive air mail postage rates will be as follows:

Imperial Airways Services

Destination	Letters per ½ oz.	Postcard each
British Possessions Protectorates and Mandated Territories		
Anglo Egyptian Sudan		
Eire	$1.15	$0.52
Egypt		
Iraq		
Kwait		
Dutch East Indies		
Iran		
Indo-China	.25	.15
Thailand (Siam)	.30	.18
Other places	1.20	.60

By sea to Singapore and by K.L.M. Service, onwards

Dutch East Indies		
Iran	$1.15	$ .52
Europe (except Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Eire, Malta and Gibraltar)	1.20	.60

The inclusive air mail postage rates for the "Air France" and "Pan American Airways" services, and the postage rates for surface transport are unchanged. A blue air mail label must be affixed to all air mail correspondence.

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m.; Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Amoy ..... Apr. 22.
Haiphong ..... Apr. 22.
Saigon ..... Apr. 22.
Straits and Europe via Negapatam (Letters only)—London date, 24th February ..... Apr. 22.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Manila (San Francisco date, 24th March). Apr. 22.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 16th April. ..... Apr. 23.
Manila ..... Apr. 23.
Saigon ..... Apr 23.
Shanghai ..... Apr. 23.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 17th April. Apr. 24.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date 17th April. Apr. 24.

OUTWARD MAILS
Monday, Apr. 22

Haiphong ..... Noon.
Saigon ..... 6.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Suez and London Parcels—due London 3rd June

K.P.O.

Parcels ..... Apr. 22, 3 p.m.
Reg. ..... Apr. 22, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... Apr. 22, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.

Parcels ..... Apr. 22, 3 p.m.
Reg. ..... Apr. 22, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... Apr. 22, 7 p.m.
Bangkok ..... 7 p.m.

Tuesday, Apr. 23

Sandakan ..... 2.30 p.m.
Parcels only for Tientsin ..12.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A., by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 30th April.

K.P.O.

Reg., ... Apr. 23, 5 p.m.
Ord., ... Apr. 23, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.

Reg., ... Apr. 23, 5 p.m.
Ord., ... Apr. 23, 7 p.m.
Saigon ..... 7 p.m.

Wednesday, Apr. 24

Parcels only for Tientsin ..12.30 p.m.
Japan ..... 7 p.m.
Straits ..... 7.00 p.m.

Thursday, Apr. 25

Haiphong ..... 3.00 p.m.
Amoy ..... 7 p.m.

Saturday, Apr. 27

Straits, Ceylon, India, Mombasa, Beira, Lourenco-Marques, East and South Africa ..... 5.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 5th May.

G.P.O. & K.P.O.

Reg., ... Apr. 27, 5 p.m.
Ord., ... Apr. 27, 5.30 p.m.

Monday, April 29

Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Suez and London Parcels—due London, 10th June.

K.P.O.

Parcels, ... Apr. 29, 3 p.m.
Reg., ... Apr. 29, 5 p.m.
Ord., ... Apr. 29, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.

Parcels, ... Apr. 29, 3 p.m.
Reg., ... Apr. 29, 5 p.m.
Ord., ... Apr. 29, 7 p.m.
Canton ..... 7 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE, COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on **TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1940, at Noon** in the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors, for the financial year ended **31st December, 1939**, and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the **20th April to 30th April, 1940**, both days inclusive.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.
14 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

As from to-day beer bottles bearing the Trademarks of the undersigned, will be redeemed at:—

Quarts—5 cents each
Pints —4 cents each

EWO:—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.
Managers:
Ewo Brewery Co.,
Shanghai.

U.B.:—W. R. Loxley & Co. (China) Ltd.,
Sole Agents:
Union Brewery Ltd.,
Shanghai.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1940.

It's Hard To Argue With A General

"WHEN out in France I had an argument with a general and got the better of him. . . . Now they are trying to kick me out of the Army by the back door on medical grounds."

Scarborough magistrates were told this by John Norman Ellis, of Harrogate, who wore the uniform of a second-lieutenant.

After twice failing to answer a summons, Ellis was arrested and fined 10s. for having an improperly screened headlight.

It was during this case that he was questioned about his right to wear military uniform.

"Couldn't Bully Me"

The Clerk: Are you still in his Majesty's Forces

Ellis: Well, I am told I'm to be invalided out.

The Clerk: Have you had notice from the Army authorities?

Ellis: It is a long story. The General could not get me out by the front door, so he got me out by the back. It isn't easy for a second-lieutenant to argue with a General. They could not bully me because I am a Yorkshireman. They got me in a nervous state and they are saying I am a nervous wreck. My commission is not relinquished. They cannot take it from me like that.

The Clerk: The point is that you are not now in a position to wear military uniform.

Wants Compensation

Ellis: I was given my commission by the King. I am entitled to be compensated for my loss of health. I was interviewed by two Army doctors at York on November 30, but not examined. I have written to York four times since, but have had no reply.

The Chief Constable: I can prove he has been retired on medical grounds and is no longer in the Forces, though he continues to wear uniform.

The Clerk said Ellis should make further inquiries on his position. He was clearly under the impression that he had a right to wear the uniform.

'MAGINOT' BALLOONS FOR N. SEA

Tied to 500-mile line of ships

Beating Air Raids

By WILLIAM COURTENAY

PLANS FOR A 500-MILE "MAGINOT LINE" OF BARRAGE BALLOONS TO GUARD BRITAIN'S EAST COAST FROM NAZI AIR RAIDERS HAVE BEEN DEVISED BY MR. H. O. SHORT, HEAD OF THE GREAT FLYING BOAT FIRM.

The balloons would be moored to ships specially protected against magnetic mines, and equipped with anti-aircraft guns. Heavily-armed, high-speed motor-launches would also patrol the "Maginot Line" for lurking U-boats.

Mr. H. O. Short, with his brothers, the late Eustace and Horace Short, was a pioneer of free ballooning. The "Maginot Line" he envisages would stretch from the Thames right along the East Coast.

The ships to which the balloons would be moored would lie far out at sea. They would only have to keep line, so speed would not be essential.

Not On Towns

Mr. Short told me: "To avoid the balloons, enemy bombers would have to fly at over 20,000 feet before they could reach the East Coast.

"Anti-aircraft guns would be able to operate without worrying about shells dropping on crowded areas, and bombers shot down would fall with their loads of bombs into the water, and not on our towns."

The "Maginot Line" would also help to break up big formations of bombers, and destroy many before they reached our coast.

The height at which the survivors would have to cross the coast would preclude accurate bombing.

'erbert 'iggs 'is collum

A TORK ABOUT ISTERY

cog stone me sideways! looks like i've becom sorta famus all at twice don't it—looks a fair treat dont it," "'erbert 'iggs, collumist"

spose I will 'ave ter give the noospapers sum reel dope now an' I'll be blowed if I knows wot to rite abart but that aint enyfing to wurry abart becos no collumists knows wot they rites abart enyway

fer a start I fink I will give the noospapers sum dope abart internashunal affairs becos its a subjeck nobody knows enyfing abart which makes it tons easier for us columists, see?

as a matter of fack internashunal affairs is a cushy job but befor you kin make a thorough go of it you as ter study 'istery and theres a lot of flngs in 'istery wot peepul wot aint columists dont know abart

* * *

If yer reeds istery proper yer finds out that all this 'ere shumozzle in europe now started wen the english wun the battle of cressy. they wun that one becos they 'ad longbowmen and the guts of the blinkin enemy wos sonked wiv rain

annuvver fing was the little ole magna carta. old king jonny wot lorst his best bib an' tucker in the wash wos the bloke wot set that goin' 'e got orl the uvver blokes dander up an' they made a noo lot of lors fer liberty. in the magna carta it sez a bloke carnt go ter chokey fer dets so long as 'e ad the munney ter pay

It wos the barrens wot made ole king jonny toe the blinkin line an' torking abart barrens I can tell yer that little ole nappy boneypart wanted a 'eir but becos 'is ole woman josefeen wos a barreness she didnt 'ave no nippers

then the french revolushan wos corsed by overcharging taxies wich is sumfin wich is goin to corse a spot of trubble in honkong prety soon I can tell yer

* * *

rome wos the corse of a lot of trubble too jus becos they 'ad too meny barfs wich was the corse of rome fallin altho julius ceeser wos a very strong bloke an' chucked a bridge acrost the rine which made the germans get their dander up an' they started ter do a lot ov crool flngs like they does now

I red in istery that the germans who was ruled by 'uns an' kisers used ter make prisoners stick their arms inter the fire fer two or three days an' the one wot came out clean wos not guilty

then there wos the rooshians befor little ole joe stalin took over, they wos rooled by a samovar and old olly cromwell wot 'ad a big red nose but wiv deep relijus feelins under it. e fort the battle ov worster on the anniversary ov 'is death then theres about 'ow old kotex captured mexico and ole king cole callin fer a lite corlumme theres tons ov flngs I could tell yer.

I fink I will leve 'em over till necks time—if the editer lets me in agine

Treasure 3,000 year old dug out of desert

CAIRO.

PRECEDED and followed by an escort of armed troops two lorries, laden with treasures of the Pharaoh who ruled Egypt in 1080 B.C. arrived in Cairo yesterday. The finds were made in the desert north-east of the capital three weeks ago.

Four great coffins—two of granite, one of silver and one of pure gold—gold plates, dishes, cups and jewellery are to be exhibited in Cairo Museum, where they will come second only to those of Tutankhamen.

MORE TO COME

Some of the objects were only discovered when the archaeologist, Pierre Montet, who made the find, was preparing to pack the stuff for transport, for, removing the remains of a mummy which had decayed, he found beneath them another collection of jewellery.

One necklace is made of two gold bars, with a golden lotus flower as centrepice. Another is made of large pieces of lapis lazuli, with a gold clasp.

This one has an inscription declaring that necklaces made for Pharaoh will never be equalled. A pair of golden sandals is enclosed in a gold box with jewels.

There are more treasures to come. In the rose-granite wall of the king's tomb Montet found a huge black granite door blocking the entrance to what may be the burial chamber of Pharaoh's queen, or a storeroom for valuables.

Montet expects to remove the door within a few days.

MYRNA IS BACK WITH BILL

IT'S going to be like old times again. William Powell and Myrna Loy will shortly be seen in "Another Thin Man."

This happy reunion after three years means an introduction, too. For the "Thin Man" and his missus, while gaily dodging gangster bullets, have had time to have a baby.

In fact, the baby, played by irresistible eight-months-old William Anthony Poulsen, is "Another Thin Man."

This is the first photograph published in Hongkong of the Aussies at sea en route to Palestine. It shows boat drill aboard one of the ships in the A.I.F. Convoy.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA FOR THE RESERVISTS

MELBOURNE.

"AUSTRALIA is well on the way to becoming a great air Power," said Premier Menzies, pointing out that under the Empire Air Scheme the Commonwealth is to have seven times as many planes as were in the R.A.A.F. before the war.

He claimed that this increase in air strength, in conjunction with the enforced navy and army, would render Australian secure against any serious attack.

Supporting his claim, Mr. Menzies quoted—from "the highest source of advice available to the Government"—"It is not considered possible to establish superiority with ship-borne aircraft over adequate land-based aircraft in so large a country as Australia."

Total number of aeroplanes required was 1,728, of which Britain would provide 1,160 and 563 would be built in the Dominion.

ANOTHER A.I.F.

MELBOURNE.

The question of raising another division of the Second A.I.F., to be known as the Seventh Division, will be considered by the War Cabinet at a meeting in Melbourne next Tuesday.

Plans for the development of the Empire Air Training Scheme will also be before the War Cabinet.

These plans will involve the reorganisation of the Air Board and some realignment of the duties of personnel.

The War Cabinet may also be called upon to decide how the militia forces are to be constituted after June 30, when compulsory service is operating fully.

Forms of income taxation to be imposed and the time for approaching the loan market may occupy the attention of the Economic Cabinet when it meets in Melbourne on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Important recommendations for a review of the censorship system and investigations into the distribution of military uniforms may be considered by the full Federal Cabinet when it meets in Melbourne next Monday.

A detachment of 55 personnel for the Second A.I.F., being the first from New Guinea, are to arrive at Brisbane to-night. They will be inspected at the wharf and taken by motor transport to Redbank military camp and allotted to units of the A.I.F. Other than those who have qualifications or desire to join technical units they will be posted to the 2/12th Battalion.

NATIONAL REGISTER

CANBERRA.

Analysis of the National Register indicates that the information will be of great value to the Man-power Committee in organising the air training scheme.

Preliminary tabulation of the 2,000,000 personal cards is nearing completion, but tabulation of about 1,000,000 wealth cards will not be completed for several months.

The National Register Board claims that the response to the register has been 98 per cent. effective.

Many thousands of cards have been referred back for checking, but evidence of deliberate faking or jocularity are rare.

Most of the humorists have used the wealth cards to pull the Government's leg.

PACIFIST MEETINGS

BRISBANE.

Reports of soldiers taking a prominent part in demonstrations against pacifist meetings, principally those in which Communists were taking a leading part, are being investigated by Mr. Street. The Minister said on Tuesday he had the matter under discussion with the Adjutant-General (Major-General C. Miles).

Though he would not indicate what action is likely, Mr. Street is believed to be working on a plan to prevent a recurrence of attacks on platform speakers by uniformed men.

Because of floods in the North, Mr. Street has abandoned his intention of visiting Townsville and Cairns during his present visit to Queensland. He will leave for Melbourne on Sunday to attend a meeting of the War Cabinet on Monday.

HONOURS FOR "ENZEDS"

LONDON.

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to the New Zealander, Andrew McKee, born at Oxford, New Zealand. His family at present are in Surrey.

The Distinguished Flying Medal has been awarded to Corporal Colin B. G. Knight, born at Tolaga Bay.

FILM OF ANZACS

LONDON.

Cinema audiences enthusiastically greeted a newsreel of the Anzacs. A long film of the march through Melbourne prior to the embarkation is considered to be one of the most moving and most impressive war pictures.

THE EARL FROM THE TRAWLER

The Earl of Craven, twenty-two, was one of the officers in a trawler that ran aground recently on the north-east coast. He was third engineer and is now taking part in the salvage work.

FOUND ON WAR FRONT, DIED AN AIRMAN

Smuggled Aboard Ship In Sack

MELBOURNE.

A FRENCH orphan found by airmen on the battlefield during the last war, and smuggled to Australia, has been killed in a road accident—soon after becoming an officer in the Royal Australian Air Force.

The boy was found towards the end of the war by members of the Fourth Squadron of the Australian Flying Corps. Both his parents were dead.

It was decided to adopt him, and he lived with the airmen until the armistice.

The boy was smuggled to Australia aboard a troopship in an oat sack labelled "baggage."

One of the airmen appointed himself foster father and looked after the child until he was old enough to join the R. A. A. F.

SOFT BALL: All You Need Is Stick And Ball

(not very soft)

BY GUY RAMSEY

Soft-ball is the latest sporting craze in Hongkong. You find more and more young people playing it these days.

They play it with a bat a little wider than a cricket-stump, and a ball the size of a grape-fruit. Although they call it "Soft-Ball," the ball is not so soft as you might think.

Its evolutions are bewildering.

Nine-a-Side

Nine men (or girls) play on each side in full teams; one side fields, the other bats.

The ground is a "diamond," similar to that for baseball, but smaller; the distance between bases—the four corners of the diamond—is 30ft. In the centre stands the "pitcher," or bowler, who may deliver the ball under-arm only.

When three of a side are out the whole side is out; a game consists of nine innings.

You can be "out" by being caught, "run out" (touched with the ball between the bases), "struck out" or "fanned" (miss three balls bowled to you).

A good ball must pass (for height) between knee and shoulder and (for direction) over a small pentagon in the ground called the "plate."

Canadian Caper

A man may be on third base, with only 30ft. to cover to get "home," when the batsman cracks a long, high ball into the outfield. The fielder first catches the ball, putting the batsman out, and then hurls it to the "catcher," or wicketkeeper, standing by the plate, to run out the other player rushing from third home.

So fast is the game that he usually succeeds in putting both men out. This is known as a "double play," and triple plays are not unknown.

A batsman requires nice judgment to decide if a ball is good. If a ball is not good and he receives four before he is fanned, he automatically takes his base, by going one stage round the diamond.

The pitcher can (in the manner of a bowler)—rely on speed or spin. All balls are hit before they can strike the ground, but a skilful pitcher can make the ball almost do tricks in the air.

Joe Louis Plays It

Crack teams in Canada, where the game has grown immensely in popularity of late years, can command an audience of 3,000. Crowds of 500 are common even in small matches. Girls play under the same rules as boys.

World boxing champion Joe Louis has a semi-professional team of Soft-Ball players and his speed in the ring is due in some measure to this game.

Only the catcher wears a single, light glove. Unlike the baseball practice, he wears no mask and no pads. Fielders wear no protection at all. Gym shoes and grey flannels are the normal wear.

But it is not altogether a gentle game. One has to "slide for base" as at baseball by hurling oneself head or feet first at the little mark on which one is "safe."

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MAGAZINE PAGE

Princess Elizabeth was 14 Yesterday: St. George's Day Is Celebrated To-morrow

Birthday of a fairy princess

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH was 14 years old yesterday. One day she may be Queen of England. It set me thinking.

I recalled an earlier Princess, little Victoria Alexandrina of Kent, who at 17 came to the throne from the modest obscurity of Kensington Palace; a palace, as somebody said, "very pleasant to drink tea in."

This little girl began her education at five with writing and French, going on to "Moral Stories" and the "Concise History of England."

At seven she was tackling Latin, and had learnt almost by heart a book on British trades.

She was the heiress of England, but she did not know it. Her mother, with an imaginativeness rare in any walk of life, thought the burden of such knowledge might be too much for the child.

Victoria, writing in after years, said that she was about 12 when she came to understand her position, adding that the thought of responsibility to come made her very unhappy.

It was possible to keep Princess Victoria thus ignorant of her status. Princess Elizabeth has long been aware of what the future holds for her. It is difficult to discover from her beautiful behaviour in public whether or not the thought distresses her.

Fairy Tale Stage

MY own daughter is still in the fairy tale stage with regard to Queens. To her they are all, and always, happy and glorious.

But the Princess must, being a quick and sensible child, have observed that her mother does not have much time to call her own. She must already be aware that Mummy has to do many things which fatigue or bore her. And she must sometimes say to herself:

"Mummy is only Daddy's wife. When I'm the Queen I shall have far more to do, because I shall have all Daddy's work as well as things like visiting exhibitions and giving parties to hundreds of people."

And it is no wild guess that sometimes with that picture of the future in mind, the child of 14 may feel a little wistfulness, a little fear.

Most of us accept without resistance what we are brought up to expect, and the Princess is brought up to this job of being Queen of England. She does not go to school with ther girls. Perhaps a school would not be able to cram in the special knowledge fast enough.

Languages are important, a lot of time must go to them. History is important, if you are to bear a crown 900 years old. And this being a commercial age, no doubt she, too, like the earlier Princess, studies a book on British trades.

Play with other children? Not much of it, and not often. Do what you will to level things out, there can be, for this little girl, no chance to drink delight of battle with her peers.

She has no peers, in the sense of equals. To assert that she is a child like other children is the merest pretence. She has a toy house, but it was an official gift. She is taken to the pantomime, the Tournament; but always in a special box, always apart.

She rarely sees a man with his hat on.

Her whole childhood is, and must be, a childhood of years only. Each one of these public appearances, while it is partly a treat, is also partly a discipline.

Her Task Fixed

IF my daughter wants to ravenously eat chocolate, she may. But the King's daughter is on show; her gloves are fixtures, and chocolate, if it is eaten at all, comes decorously and in small quantities from a beautiful box.

She has never been a commoner, she has never known the pleasures and humiliations of being one of a crowd.

Looking forward another four or five years I compare the probable life of the Princess with the future of my own child. The one will, at 16, have her task fixed. She cannot suddenly throw it away, forget all the training of years, and decide that she will be a mannequin or a medico instead.

She must accept it with all its implications, the husband as soon as possible, the children, the eternal the discipline which must never fail.

My daughter, on the other hand, may change her mind and her plans a dozen times between now and 16. At present she wants to be a vet. But if, when school is over, she decides against that, the skies will not fall.

She can take her time about marrying. She can have a scholar's life or a farmer's.

She can, and must, acquire experience of the world by knocking her sense and her wits against the sense and wits of other people.

If she wants money, she will have to earn it. If she wants power, she will have to fight for it. Her life will be flexible, and her future very much of her own making.

In other words, she will go through life as a man in a baby car goes darting freely here and there, taking dangerous corners on two wheels, running out of petrol; obeying the rule of the road (I hope) and seeing some beautiful country by the way.

By State Coach

THE Princess must do her journey through life in a state coach, keeping an unchanging pace, surrounded by guards, making her own rule of the road, travelling along routes already policed and beflagged; Buckingham Palace to the Abbey, Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's, Buckingham Palace to St. Stephen's.

No change of plans allowed, because a whole immense organisation hangs on the correct carrying out of these plans. No happiness——.

No change of plans allowed, because a whole immense organisation hangs on the correct carrying out of these plans. No happiness——.

Perhaps that goes too far. There are many kinds of happiness, and one of the best of them is doing a difficult job well. The Princess Elizabeth is being brought up to undertake one of the most difficult and responsible jobs in the world; if she succeeds in it she will know one of the most satisfying of the world's joys. A verse from the Wisdom of Solomon comes to my mind.

"For she goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, showing herself favourably unto them in the ways, and meeteth them in every thought. For the very true beginning of her is the desire of discipline, and the care of discipline is love."

INANITY FARE

I suppose when Ronald Colman
Is a very old man
There'll still be those dimples
Of Shirley Temple's.

St. GEORGE for ENGLAND

GIBBON has never been forgiven for grossly libelling our patron saint. He identifies him with George of Cappadocia, the Arian bishop of Alexandria from 356 to 361.

This George was born in a fuller's shop, and began his career as an army contractor. He supplied the Roman army with bad pork, and made his fortune.

This did not prevent him from being made Bishop of Alexandria in place of the rightful Bishop, Athanasius, who had been turned out.

As Bishop, he resumed his profiteering habits, which made him unpopular; and when Julian the Apostate restored the hopes of the pagans, they seized Bishop George and literally tore him limb from limb.

His unorthodox opinions prevented him from being canonised as a martyr.

This disreputable person is not the patron saint of England.

The authentic George was a "military tribune"—that is to say a colonel in the Roman army, who was martyred during the last persecution, in 303, and buried at Lydda, where a sixth century church erected in his honour still stands.

For some unknown reason he was called "the great martyr," and legends, soon gathered round his name. He was provided with a dragon as early as the sixth century, and with a horse in the thirteenth, after the Fourth Crusade. The horse in his statute at Constantinople, in the imperial palace used to neigh violently when a hostile army approached the city.

He was adopted as patron saint of England by the Normans in recognition of the assistance which he gave to the Crusaders by appearing among their hurling javelins at the Paynims. In the fourteenth century the Order of the Garter was placed under his patronage and his feast became a red-letter day in the Church Calendar.

I have not heard that he helped us in any of the battles on the Western Front. Perhaps he felt that his equipment was rather out of date. So much for St. George.

☆ ★ ☆

Are we really a patriotic people? Foreigners think we are.

The Germans are fond of saying that the Englishman's motto is "My country, right or wong" I used to think that this precious epigram was spoken by an American, but I have run it to earth as a toast given at Norfolk in the year after Waterloo by a gentleman of the curious name of Decatur.

I do not think it is true of our countrymen that they defend their country's actions with a bad conscience.

We are not so demonstratively patriotic as most other nations.

We have an unusually large number of anti-patriots who, more or less sincerely, believe that England differs from other misguided rascals in never being in the right even by accident.

But there is another reason. In Rudyard Kipling's "Stalky and Co." there is a scene where a well-meaning visitor tries to rouse enthusiasm among the boys by flamboyant talk about "our country." It fell absolutely flat. That kind of thing, the boys thought, is in bad taste.

Kipling was quite right. The Englishman loves his country as a man loves his wife.

Privately he is convinced that she is the best and most charming woman in the world. But as to boasting about her perfections, it is simply not done.

☆ ★ ☆

Again, a good deal of patriotism consists in hatred of other nations. We, I am thankful to say, are bad haters.

We were worked up into hating Germany during the last war, and we proved that Lowell's words about the national character are still true. "The Englishman is not quarrelsome, but he has an indefatigable durability of fight in him."

That we have short memories is illustrated by the following story:

An American and an Englishman met casually and got on very well together. When they parted the American said, "Well, sir, I like you very well; but I must tell you that I hate the English. I can't get over the burning of Washington." (This unfortunate incident took place in 1812. As an act of reprisal, our troops burnt some public buildings in the American capital.)

"No. Did we?" said the Englishman in surprise.

"Yes," you did."

"Well, that is really disgraceful. I knew we burnt Joan of Arc, but I thought Washington died in his bed!"

—*W.R.I.*

It Was Done Before

NORWEGIAN—

—THERMOPYLAE

THE ruthless war the Germans are waging against the Scandinavians to-day is not the first attempt by Germany to establish herself in the north. With occasional and momentary success it has been going on for centuries.

The Huns came pouring from the Steppes, to be broken at Chalons; the Turks came riding into the West, to be hammered by Charles Martel; Islam came in arms, to be routed at Granada and shattered at Lepanto; the Sublime Porte sent its armies through the Balkans, to be held and put to flight at Vienna.

But before these great raids from the East, before the history of Britain began, when Rome was just a little town no one regarded, the East made its mightiest effort against the West.

2,500 Years Ago

★

Two thousand five hundred and twenty years ago—in 480 B.C.—the power of Asia was centred in Persia. To the throne of the Persian conquerors—Cyrus, Darius, Cambyses—succeeded a megalomaniac named Xerxes, or, in Biblical legend, Ahasuerus. He turned his eyes to the West and saw the fount of our classical civilisation. Athens: independent of him and, ten years before victorious over his predecessor.

That insult, thought the new-crowned King, should be avenged: and the Greeks, whose colonists owned his sway, should also send earth to him as token of their submission.

So, for five years (a five-year plan, perhaps) Xerxes built up an army and a fleet. From India and Africa, from Media and Kurdistan, from the Crimea he recruited: the infantry numbered 1,700,000; the sailors amounted to nearly 500,000 (counting transports as well as warships); the cavalry was a mere 80,000. Twenty-nine separate nations formed the forces—rather as they form the Russian troops to-day.

After months of preparation the army of Asia began to move, Xerxes had two bridges built over the Dardanelles: the eastward one against the current, the westward one against the wind. It took the army seven days to cross them.

The city states of democratic Greece were, like Europe to-day—incapable of forming a united front. Half the states wanted to leave Athens to fight it out alone. But Sparta forgot her traditional rivalry and made common cause with Athens, and, as the military leader of Greece, assumed the initiative. One of her two kings, Leonidas, was given the command.

★

He determined to hold a pass (much as Horatius determined to hold the bridge) in the mountains. This was called Thermopylae—the Hot Gates. The force Leonidas controlled numbered 300 Spartans and about 4,000 mixed tribes—second-line fighting men. Spies came to him with tales of the archers who fired from horseback: "Their arrows darken the sun," they said, as if they were speaking to-day of the Red Air Force. "So much the better," grunted Leonidas, in his short, Laconic way: "We shall fight in the shade."

☆

When the armies met—2,000,000 against 4,000!—Xerxes waited for four days, expecting a surrender. He even sent a herald saying, "Give up your arms." Again Leonidas answered him in the Spartan (or Laconic) fashion. "Come and get them," he said.

Xerxes ordered a detachment to charge and take the Greeks alive. The force advanced and broke against the long pikes of the Greeks.

Three times Xerxes jumped from his throne as he saw his army repulsed by this "contemptible" little force. Finally, he ordered the Royal Bodyguard—the pick of the Persian force, nicknamed "The Immortals"—to charge. They rode headlong up the pass—but the Spartans did not move.

The next day was a repetition of the first. Leonidas managed his reliefs with genius. But—Persia was wealthy and Greece was poor. One Greek, Ephialtes by name, sold a military secret: there was another, hidden, difficult pass by which the Persians might take Leonidas in the rear. A large detachment came round.

Greeks warned the Spartan of his danger, and he ordered the bulk of the allied troops away. The Thespians volunteered to stay. The Spartans never retreated.

Leonidas led the little remnant of his force into the open ground, and charged headlong into an advancing force. They turned the vanguard into the sea. Leonidas, mindful of an oracle which prophesied that either Sparta or her King must fall, was slain.

The battle of Thermopylae was lost—but Greece, and with Greece, Europe, was saved.

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THE FIRST INSTALMENT

Sir Nevile Henderson

TO-DAY, in this first instalment of Sir Nevile Henderson's graphic story of events in Germany in 1937-39, you read about the late Ambassador's impressions of the man who plunged the world into war.

To-morrow Sir Nevile will tell you about the "sinister and menacing impression" he received at the Nuremberg Rally, of Hitler's coolness when he tried to revive the plan for a friendly visit to London by Baron von Neurath, and of Goering's hint that the Nazis might decide to revise the Anglo-German Naval Treaty despite Sir Nevile's warning: "That would lead inevitably to war."

HITLER: MAN OF INSANE FURIES

I arrived in Berlin on April 30, 1937. May 1 is celebrated as the great labour holiday in Germany and largely devoted to speech making. It furnished me with my first opportunity to see Hitler and hear him speak in person.

Since I had not yet presented my letters of credence, I went on that day quite unofficially, first to the German Opera House and afterwards to the Lustgarten. I was accompanied by the first secretary of His Majesty's Embassy, Mr. Kirkpatrick.

At the Opera House, where I was given a place apart from the other Heads of Missions, though Hitler was present, it was Dr. Goebbels who spoke. The subject was art and literature, and I must admit that I was charmed both by the natural fluency of his manner of speaking and his extremely agreeable voice. As politics did not enter into his subject, it was free from the venom, casuistry, and lies which were the normal feature of his usual propagandist outpourings.

At the Lustgarten, after an introductory speech by Dr. Ley, it was Hitler himself who addressed the packed crowd, drawn up in organised formation before him.

His speech contained a scathing reference or so to the effete democracies, particularly Britain, against whom there was, as usual, a Press campaign raging at the time, but in the main it was directed against Jewish influences in Russia.

In speaking about Germany he used one phrase which stuck in my mind. It was that "no people could escape its own destiny," and referred to the necessity for the German people to put up with hardship in order to make itself independent of other nations and to fight, if needs be, in eastern Europe in order to secure more "Lebensraum" or space for development.

Hitler and mob psychology

Germany's sorrows, though she greatly exaggerates them, are not altogether of her own making. Her geographical position has had a good deal to do with their creation, and one of the most obvious, but often least appreciated, truths in the world is that foreign policy is to a greater extent governed by geography than by anything else.

I was at the time, however, more interested in the individual and—in the psychology of the crowd than in the actual words spoken. I found, as I had done in listening to Hitler's speeches on the radio when I was British Minister at Belgrade, his voice harsh and unsympathetic.

But he had the gift of oratorical exhortation, and the people seemed to appreciate what he said.

Yet it was a lovely day, and I could but feel that the crowd would have preferred to be amusing themselves elsewhere rather than standing, packed like disciplined sardines, listening to the kind of speech that they must have heard often enough, and shouting their "Pfuis" whenever Hitler raised his voice rather higher than usual or paused to mark his point in his flow of oratory.

It was impossible, indeed, not, to wonder, on that occasion and up to the last, wherein the greatness of Hitler lay, by what means he had succeeded in imposing himself as the undisputed Leader of a great people, and what was the—to me—hidden source of his influence over his followers and of their complete subservience to him. To convince oneself of his greatness, one had to remember his actual deeds and judge by facts.

National-Socialism is a revolution, and if, apart from his demagogic faculties, Hitler had one quality which placed him in an unassailable position above the rest of his fellow revolutionaries, it was his faith—faith in Germany, faith in his mission for Germany, and, alas! increasingly arrogant faith in himself and his own greatness. Faith and will power.

I once watched Hitler review his black-and-brown shirted army. The march past lasted for four hours, and practically throughout he remained with his right arm stretched out at the Nazi salute.

I asked him afterwards how he managed to do it. His reply was "Will power"—and I wondered how much of it was artificially cultivated. He was no such administrator as is Signor Mussolini—I doubt if he was either interested in or knew very much about the details of the machine which functioned in his name. But he set its course, put it in motion or stopped it according to his own plan.

During my first year in Germany, I constantly asked those in closest touch with Hitler in what his chief quality consisted. I was told almost unanimously, in his "fingerspitzgefuhl" (tip-of-the-finger feeling), that is to say, his sense of opportunity, allied with clearness of mind and decision of purpose.

The typical example which was quoted of this was his decision to reoccupy the Rhineland in 1936, which was taken contrary to the warning of his General Staff and of all his closest advisers.

Germany was at that time militarily not strong enough to disregard a French veto, and his followers shrank from an act which would, they believed, be forcibly opposed by the Western Powers.

Hitler's instinct told him that the latter would accept an accomplished fact, and he disregarded all warnings to the contrary. The event proved him right and greatly reinforced his prestige, not only among his own immediate supporters, but throughout Germany as a whole.

Incidentally it was probably the last opportunity when it would still have been possible for Britain and France to have said "no" to the Dictator without being obliged to go to war to enforce that "no".

People shackled by machine

Be that as it may, Hitler, whatever the external impression which he may give and whatever may be one's judgment of him, based, as mine was, on a superficial personal acquaintance, is, or at least began by being, a visionary of genius and a man who was able to tell the German people what it was that they wanted.

So long as he procured it for them without war, his word was absolute and their confidence in him was unshaken.

The first shock to their belief in his infallibility came in September, 1938, when he led them to the abyss of war over the Sudeten German question.

Many Germans must then have asked themselves whether Hitler by that time was still thinking of Germany or only of himself, his party, and his personal ambitions. They may be thinking it still more to-day. But by this time the shackles of the Nazi organisation and regime are so riveted on the whole country that what the German people themselves may feel or want is a matter of indifference to a system which must go forward or end, to individuals who must remain in power or become nobodies again, and to a leader whose ambitions have now become a form of hysterical megalomania. *Sic volo sic jubeo* is now Hitler's only creed. And he has behind him the whole might of the German army, which has taken the oath of loyalty to him, as well as the solid organisation of the party which owes its very existence to him, and the fanatical enthusiasm of the entire credulous youth of the country, which has been taught to worship force and Hitler.

The German people in the mass are but grist for the mill, and as one of them, whom I met by chance after war had been declared, said to me, "Wir sind zu klein, wir konnen nichts machen" ("We are too small, we can do nothing.")

Distrusted the diplomats

It will always be a matter of regret to me that I was never able to study Hitler in private life, as this might have given me the chance to see him under normal conditions and to talk to him as man to man.

Except for a few brief words at chance meetings, I never met him except upon official, and invariably, disagreeable business. He never attended informal parties, at which diplomatists might be present, and when friends of mine did try to arrange it, he always got out of meeting me in such a manner on the ground of precedent.

Up to a period in his career he was accessible to foreigners, to whom he readily accorded interviews, but he gradually became less so, and he had apparently a rooted aversion to private contacts with diplomatists, whom, as a category, he distrusted. The greater one becomes the more one is obliged to live on a pedestal, lest, if one descends from it, one loses, through commerce with ordinary people, the godlike attributes of greatness. No man is a hero to his valet, and Hitler may have taken that saying to heart.

He was a true demagogue, and crowds stimulated him, but social life of any sort bored him.

He liked company of his intimate friends, whom he could harangue to his heart's delight, but he always looked self-conscious when he had to entertain the diplomatic corps, which happened normally three times a year: at his New Year's reception, at his annual dinner to the heads of missions, and at the tea-party which he gave for them in September during the Party Rally at Nuremberg.

Never did generous action

I was once asked by a German acquaintance who must, in view of his former official position, have had many talks with him, whether I ever managed during my interviews with Hitler to get a word in edge-ways.

It was a curious observation, suggesting, as it did, that he himself never had. That, however, was not my experience. He may not have heeded what I said, and he may, like Ribbentrop, only have been thinking what he himself was going to say next, but he always seemed ready to listen, nor did he speechify to any unendurable extent.

I once myself made him a little speech which lasted for five or ten minutes. His reply lasted three times as long, and thereafter, for obvious reasons, I avoided making speeches myself.

If I thought his own were getting too long and that he was becoming carried away by his own oratory, I interrupted him, nor did he ever seem to be offended by my so doing.

My impression was that his emotional outbursts were not spontaneous, but that he deliberately worked himself up into a state of excitement. But it may have become second nature with him, after all the impassioned orations which he had had to make during the years of his struggle for power. Or he may have thought that, since demagogical eloquence swayed the masses, it must have a similar effect on the individual.

Anyway, with his own people he seems to have claimed the monopoly of the talking, though he was probably attentive enough if he had anything which he wished to learn from them.

But contradiction was insupportable to him, and if anyone attempted it, as General von Fritsch did in January 1938, he was dismissed.

I never heard of his ever doing a generous action. On the other hand, one of his most marked characteristics was sheer vindictiveness, and his resentments were enduring and intensely disagreeable for anyone on whom it was in his power to exercise them.

I am not surprised that his followers were afraid of him. They had plenty of examples of his capacity for revenge to intimidate them.

His defect in this respect was his tragedy, as it is necessarily that of any dictator. No man of independent mind can long tolerate the lack of all freedom of utterance.

Liked company of pretty women

Unable to express views which may be contrary to those of their master the best men leave him one by one. His entourage steadily and inexorably deteriorates, until at the end he is surrounded by mere yes-men whose flattery and acquiescence are alone endurable to him. That, too, was Hitler's fate during the last year which I spent in Berlin.

He was always urging his fellow-countrymen to forget their inferiority complex, but he was subject to it himself. Both on this account and because of his demagogue's nature he must always have applause. If it was not the crowd's, it must be that of the coterie of his intimate friends, and particularly his old street-fighters of the Brown House at Munich.

At the same time his tastes were excessively simple. He was a bad sleeper, especially at Berlin—which was one reason why he spent as little time as possible in the capital. He got up late and disliked working till after luncheon, but he would also go to bed late, and would sit up talking till all hours of the night.

He liked to relax after dinner in the company of pretty and ornamental young women.

Beautiful scenery appealed to him in the same way, and his real home was the Berghof at Berchtesgaden, on the top of a mountain, with a magnificent view looking over to Salzburg and the lovely scenery of his native Austria.

He kept no particular state there, and on the two occasions on which I visited him at Berchtesgaden there was little evidence of any excessive cautions for his safety.

Yet he was very strictly guarded, and the necessity for his protection was one of the holds which Himmler, as head of his secret police, had over him.

The path of him was, however, made easy for an ambassador, who might be assumed not to have a revolver or a bomb concealed upon his person.

Sir Nevile Henderson in Berlin

For others, if there was any doubt whatsoever, it would probably have been made much more searching and difficult.

It was part of the show to give the impression of a beloved ruler, unafraid and reliant on the devotion of his people.

But in the forest which surrounded the villa (Berghof) stood the barracks of his special bodyguard of blackshirts, and its trees and bushes probably concealed numbers of highly alert and expert gunmen.

He had, withal, another bolthole in the form of an eyrie on the summit of a yet higher mountain peak. It could only be reached by a road built for some miles out of the solid rock, through bronze doors let into the mountain side, and by a lift tunnelled in the mountain itself. It was said to be guarded on all sides by machine-guns, but I never saw it myself, and can only write from hearsay.

Would march Army to the North Pole

I was particularly impressed by Field-Marshal von Blomberg. A man of 58, tall and soldierly and good looking, he was typical of the old German army, and no better selection could have been made for the task of representing Germany at the Coronation.

He was a fervent admirer of Hitler, whose praises he was never tired of singing.

He once said to me that if Hitler were to order him and his army to march the next day to the North Pole, they would do it without a moment's hesitation.

It was related that Hitler had a similar affection for the Field-Marshal, and had more than once stated that if Blomberg deserted him he would throw himself from the window.

In the end Blomberg, if not deserting him, did act contrary to his wishes. Whereupon it was not Hitler who threw himself from the window, but Blomberg who was thrown on to the rubbish-heap. But that was to come some ten months later, and at the time Blomberg was perhaps Hitler's closest friend and adviser.

Poor Blomberg! He was the first German whom I entertained at His Majesty's Embassy, and he was one of the first to invite me to his house.

It was a man's party, and with the exception of Neurath and myself all the others were soldiers or airmen. The regime might be Nazi, but the senior commanders of the navy, army and air force were officers of the last war, and I often wondered what they felt about their political leaders.

Goering was also at that dinner, and I recall that when he, Blomberg, and Neurath were talking to me after it, one of them asked me what I did when anyone gave the Nazi salute or said "Heil Hitler" to me.

For once I happened to be quick on the uptake. "I bring," I replied, "my right hand, with fingers closed and palm to the front, to a position one inch above the right eyebrow, click my heels and say 'Rule Britannia'."

They all laughed, but, as a matter of fact, nobody except an occasional cloakroom attendant and Miss Unity Mitford ever did greet me with "Heil Hitler."

And when Miss Mitford did it, in the middle of a big crowd at Nuremberg, I was so surprised and dumbfounded that I forgot "Rule Britannia" and said nothing at all.

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Bizet's Symphony No. 1 In C Major

Radio Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c's. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c's. per second.

H. K. T.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Henry Jacques and His Correct Dance Tempo Orchestra with Leslie Hutchinson.

12.52 The Columbia Vocal Gem Company in Drinking Songs.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Film Selections From Rise and Shine, Stars Over Broadway, Everybody Sing, Gulliver's Travels and Swing Time.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Latest Variety.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 "For the Children."

6.30 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.32 Bizet—Symphony No. 1 in C Major.

London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Walter Goehr.

7.0 Studio—Talk on "Nijinsky, the Genius of the Russian Ballet." Illustrated by records.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 This week's programmes.

8.07 An hour of Dance Music and Variety.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 London Relay—"Under Nazi Rule."

9.45 The Regimental Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.

10.03 B.B.C. Recording — "The Ogboddy's Outing."

A Sketch.

10.17 Al Bollington at the Organ.

10.30 Dance Music by Roy Fox and His Orchestra.

11.0 Close down.

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CURFEW IN LUCKNOW

Lucknow, Apr. 21.

Curfew has been enforced and Police are patrolling the streets, following intermittent clashes between two sects of Moslems in which three were killed and 22 injured.—*Reuter.*

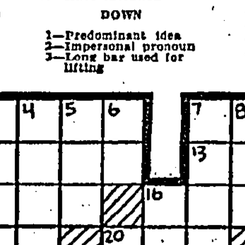
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

1—Address to lord's wife
7—Form of bandage
12—Social clique
13—Sweetheart
14—That thing
15—Strive for superiority
16—Not many
17—Indo-Chinese language
18—Jumped headfirst
20—Craw of bird
21—Males
22—All time
23—Cherished creature
24—Main point
25—Bright color
26—Convert into leather
27—Remisses
28—Ireland
30—Not straight
31—Ecclesiastical headgear
33—Pressed together substance
34—Dread
37—Social insects
38—Small speck
39—Surface covering
40—Son by marriage
42—Worthy of veneration
43—Toward
44—Eyes (Scottish)
45—Brew
46—That man
47—Put into effect

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



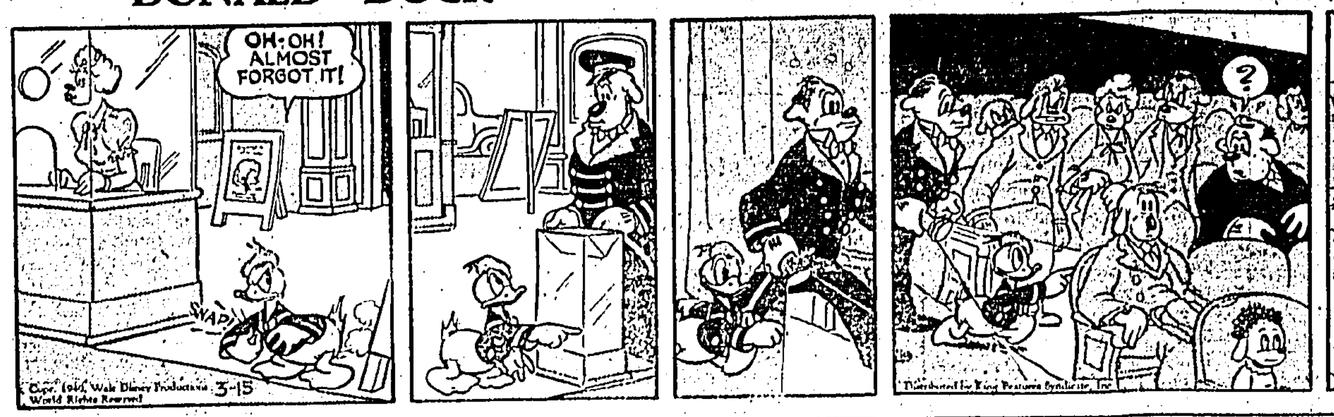
49—Glossier
51—Remains
52—Have intention

DOWN

1—Predominant idea
2—Impersonal pronoun
3—Long bar used for lifting
4—Dry
5—Cease to live
6—You
7—Killed
8—Par down
9—I have (contraction)
10—Most novel
11—Donates
12—Drink made from apples
16—Duet
19—Small naval vessel
20—Cry of seagull
21—Error
23—"Razz"
24—Alcoholic drink
26—Shooting match (French)
27—Was ahead of
29—Treat with consideration
30—Flying mammal
31—Rubdue
32—Utter in musical monotone
33—Conquered
35—Hoped
36—Come in
38—River in France
39—Tender harmless
41—Adjusts
42—Strap around pulleys
45—Valuable metal
48—Therefore
49—River in China
50—Prefix: not

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



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Death Of Eton Character

Ironed Toppers For 60 Years

ETON.—"Solomon," the man who for nearly 60 years ironed the top-hats of Eton boys, died recently aged 87.

His real name was John Thomas Harris, and he was one of the most famous of Eton characters. He was employed by a firm of hatters in High-street.

He was nicknamed "Solomon" more than 50 years ago.

Mr. Harris was at work only two days ago, preparing hundreds of hats for the new term.

In 1920 his portrait by Mr. E. Hall Neale was hung at the Royal Academy.

There is not a boy who has been at Eton in the last half-century who has not visited Mr. Harris scores of times. He alone could restore hats used as balls for passage football, or transformed into concertinas by being sat upon. They were quickly "lushed up," as Etonians call the process, by the hat wizard.

The Duke of Gloucester, the King of the Belgians, Viscount Halifax, and Mr. Anthony Eden all availed themselves of his services. The Duke once said that Solomon had saved him many a punishment.

"The only time the boys trouble about their toppers," Mr. Harris once said, "is on the Fourth of June and when they go to Lord's for the Harrow match."

After last year's match, when there was something of a rag and hundreds of toppers were bashed in, Solomon "lushed up" over 300.

Mr. Harris's father and grandfather were Eton hatters. He himself could have retired years ago but hats were his pride, and he would not go.

How Britain Beat The Magnetic Mine

THE secret of how Britain beat the magnetic mine can now be revealed.

Equipped with special apparatus, British ships can sail in safety over magnetic mines—and the device was made possible through the discoveries of a German scientist.

Called the "de-Gaussing apparatus" it consists of a cable round the hull of the ship at upper deck level. A special form of current passes through it and neutralises the ship's magnetic attraction.

The Queen Elizabeth was equipped with it for her Atlantic voyage, and it was disclosed recently that hundreds of warships and merchant vessels are already using it.

The device can be fitted in three or four days.

Its cost is relatively small, and naval experts believe it to be completely successful.

Current Reversed

An electrical expert says: "The de-Gaussing apparatus was invented by a British electrical engineer now with the Admiralty.

"All ships, as they come into port, are being fitted with it. We can truthfully say that no British ship so protected has been sunk by a magnetic mine.

"The principle on which the device is based is quite simple. By passing electric current through the wires magnetic attraction to the North Pole is reversed to the South Pole.

"If the Germans decided to make mines with South Pole attraction we could counteract them by switching off the current.

Every Ship to Have It

"It will not be long before every British ship will be suitably doctored."

The term "de-Gaussing" refers to Karl Friedrich Gauss, the German mathematician and scientist, who died in 1855. He devoted 25 years of his life to magnetic and electrical researches, and a system of units based on length, mass and time is named after him.

Gauss organised a German Magnetic Union so that magnetic observations were taken at a fixed time at various places in Europe. The union worked for eight years and their results were published in memoirs.

ITALIAN CONSULATE

During the absence from the Colony of Signor G. P. de Melito, Consul-General for Italy at Hongkong, Signor Guiseppe Ros, Italian Consul in Canton, will be in temporary charge of the Italian Consulate-General.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued Saturday says:

Market was very quiet, with a negligible turnover recorded.

Buyers

H.K. Banks $1,505
Bank of E. Asia $73
H.K. Fire Ins. $500
H.K. Steamboats $11
Docks X Rts. $19.40
Providents $4.35
Lands $303½
Electrics $63½
Telephones (Old) $28.85
Telephones (New) $10.20
H.K. Ropes $3½
Dairy Farms $21½
Watsons $9.35
Wm. Powell $1
Entertainments $6.00

Sellers

H.K. Banks $1,515
Docks Cum. Rts. $22

Sales

Union Ins. $500
Douglases $120
H.K. Mines 5 cts.
Telephones (Old) $28¾/29
Telephones (New) $10.10

FIRE AT TAIKOKTSUI

Gasmask Factory Gutted In Outbreak

Fire last night gutted the premises of the Yip Sing Gasmask Factory, Taikoktsui. The outbreak occurred about 9 o'clock, and appliances from the Mongkok Fire Station were sent to the scene. Good work was done in checking the flames which were under control within an hour.

The factory was fortunately built on open ground, and no other buildings nearby were affected. The fumes of burnt rubber were thick in the vicinity of the blaze.

The cause of the outbreak has not yet been ascertained.

Public-spiritedness is the subject of this gay cartoon from the Paris paper "L'Œuvre." "What luck!" says the crashed motorist. "With this scrap iron they can make at least three machine-guns."

BEAT DAD AT POKER!

A 13-YEAR-OLD boy, remanded at Doncaster recently on a charge of stealing a Christmas stocking, was said to have won 35s. playing cards with his father and aunts.

It was stated that the boy won the money at brag, pontoon, and six-card poker.

A detective said the father admitted these facts.

The boy's home conditions were deplorable, the police added.

GERMANS TRAPPED IN JUNGLE

DAR-ES-SALAAM.

TWO Germans who escaped from internment here today were recaptured within 15 hours.

One of them was Ernst Troost, aged 56, leader of the Tanganyika Nazi Bund.

His companion, aged 25, was also a prominent Nazi.

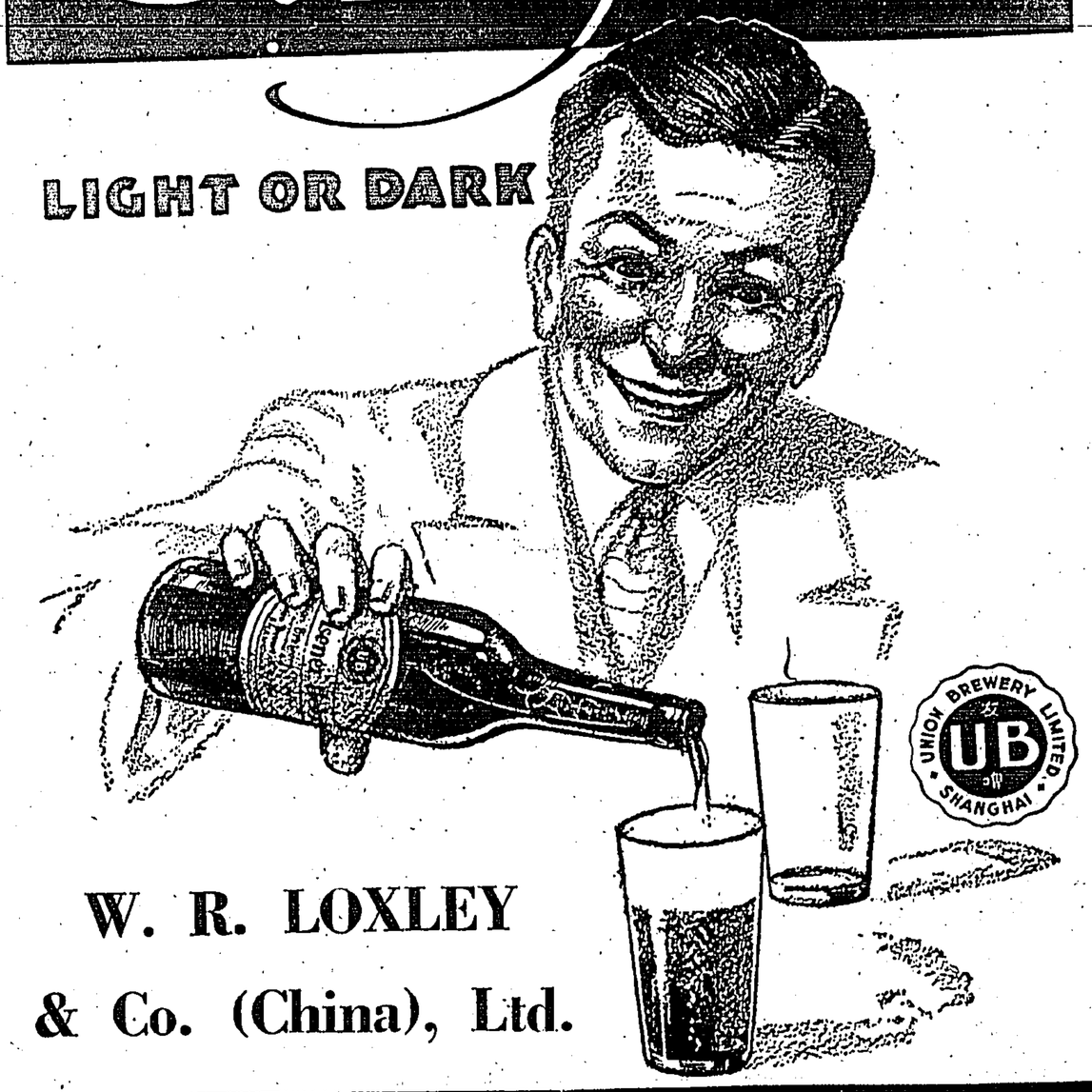
They had been interned at an island camp, and it is believed that they escaped in a boat at midnight.

Their capture, at a point 15 miles south of Dar-es-Salaam, indicates that they were making for Portuguese East Africa.

To reach this neutral territory they would have had to trek through 250 miles of wild country.

U.B. Beer

LIGHT OR DARK



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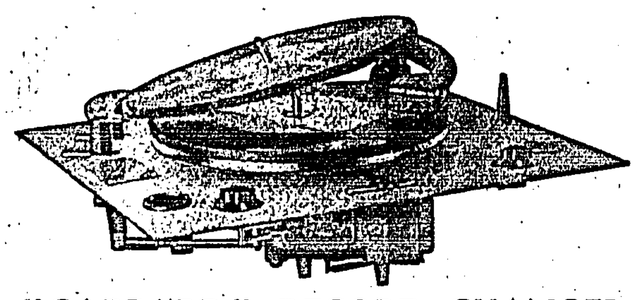

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The Hongkong Telegraph.
Monday, April 22, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
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Truth About 1918

HITLER, Goebbels, and their crew have so often asserted that the German Army was not defeated in 1918 that it is possible they may have come to believe their own story. Certainly a large proportion of the German people believe it, for they are not allowed to hear anything else.

But that is no reason why the truth should not be told time and again, for the benefit of the British people and the British Army, a very large number of whom were not alive in that memorable year.

"It seems to me a pity," writes Major-General Sir John Davidson, "that the British Army of to-day should not be told of what their fathers and kinsmen did 22 years ago."

Sir John then tells in detail what happened from the beginning of August till November, when, in a succession of great attacks, they drove the Germans northward.

The sum of his account is that the morale of the German Army was completely broken, and in the early days of November its retreat was turned into a disorganised rout.

It had lost to the Allies, from August to November, nearly 400,000 prisoners and over 6,000 guns. There is no parallel, he says, for such a defeat on such a scale, and so complete, in the whole of military history.

If Germany wishes to boast, she can boast of sustaining a record defeat, and no words of her professional liars can distort that fact.

The "invincibility" of the German Army, of which Hitler makes so much in his speeches, is nothing but an empty boast of a lying bully.

THE NAZIS GOT ME

A grim story of six months in a German concentration camp

TWO words, spoken carelessly in private to one I thought was a sympathetic friend, doomed me to seven months of Nazi terror.

They cost me my nerve, 40 pounds in weight, and the right ever again to set foot in my native land.

While visiting my wife's sister in Coblenz, I met an elderly woman who clicked her tongue sympathetically when she heard that my wife and I planned to begin life over again in America. I had made good money as a radio singer but recently the Goebbels propaganda office had refused me an actor's permit—one of my grandparents was so lacking in foresight 75 years ago as to marry a Jew.

"It's too bad," sighed my sister-in-law's caller, "that you lost your job. You sang nicely—nothing but good German songs." She glanced at the wall, then pointed with a half-smile to a photograph of Hitler with Julius Streicher, Germany's most fanatical Jew-baiter.

"That actor!" I exclaimed bitterly. That was all.

☆ ☆ ☆

SIX days later and 400 miles away, in our home in Munich, my wife and I were awakened very early in the morning by insistent pounding on the door.

I opened it, and there stood two plain-clothes men.

"Get dressed and come with us," they barked.

"Why?"

"None of your business!"

I tried to reassure my wife, telling her I'd be back in an hour or so. But that's the last I saw of her for seven months.

At headquarters I discovered that the old woman who seemed so sorry for me was what we called a "200-percent Nazi." She had felt it her duty to tell the secret political police about my sneering remark.

During the next ten days I saw the cheerless inside of four of Munich's swarming jails, prisons where cells meant for seven held 20. One day I voiced to my cellmates the question that was constantly in my mind: when would I be brought to trial?

"Trial!" repeated one man who looked like a ghost. "I've been here two years waiting for trial. I was unemployed for a year until I was enrolled in a labour battalion. Then they said they found a communist newspaper in my kit and sent me here. But I never saw that paper. I never had it, I tell you! Two years here without trial—"

We had to sit on him. He was making too much noise.

☆ ☆ ☆

ANOTHER prisoner wore the black breeches of the Schutzstaffel, the most Nazi of Nazi units.

He had been a guard at Dachau, the dread concentration camp outside Munich.

Those who were released from there were broken men with terror in their eyes, pledged on pain of further imprisonment not to tell their experiences.

The boy in the black breeches was in the Munich jail for two years because he gave two cigarettes to a Dachau prisoner.

On the 11th day guards herded a dozen of us into a windowless omnibus. Where were we going? Perhaps to trial? Each prisoner was locked in a tiny cell barely large enough in which to sit. Slits in the side gave ventilation and a chance to peep out. About an hour from the city I saw a road-sign flash by. Dachau!

The camp is surrounded by a high wall, studded with machine-gun towers. Within the wall is a heavy wire fence charged with high-voltage electricity. Behind that are two wooden fences, the space between them being so-called neutral ground; to be seen there means death by a stream of machine-gun bullets.

Behind these escape-proof barricades are barracks lodging more than 3,000 political prisoners whose ages range from 19 to 70—Communists, Socialists, Jews, priests and back-slid Nazis. Segregated into companies of about 100 men, they are guarded by hard-boiled, 200-percent Nazis, mostly between 18 and 20 years old—young enough to have grown up in the cause. They are armed with guns and bayonets, but their real weapons are kicks.

I was assigned to a company of the most dismal, unhappy men I had ever seen. They had been lawyers, doctors, former officials—men of education and among Germany's best. Now, depressed and silent, without hope, they were walking dead, men without souls.

"How long have you been here?" I asked one of them. The man looked at me with expressionless eyes and turned away. I spoke to another. Again the expressionless eyes and he, too, turned away without a word.

A third brushing by me muttered, "Watch yourself, boy! Talking now means trouble and plenty of it. I'll see you later."

☆ ☆ ☆

THAT was my welcome by my new comrades.

Before long I, too, shunned newcomers, suspicious that they might be stool pigeons. Most of us had landed in Dachau because a careless remark, like mine, was repeated.

The man who warned me not to talk was assigned to show me how to arrange my bedding and locker.

"Do everything exactly as you're told," he advised. "If you don't, they'll put you in the darkroom—solitary confinement; bread and water, in a room with no light, no heat and a guard with a big whip."

Our day began at five a.m. Breakfast consisted of one cup of "coffee" and a little black bread. At 5:30 came roll call and assignment of the day's work. Invariably one of the three Jewish companies was detailed to clean the camp latrines. A prisoner whose work did not please a guard might be kicked into one of the open privies.

Strange things, those Aryan laws; my one Jewish grandparent prevented me from earning my living in Germany as an Aryan, but, having only one quarter Jewish blood, I did not have to clean camp latrines.

The prisoners marched off to work at six—usually to stand knee-deep in mud clearing swamps, or to back-breaking labour on rock piles. It made no difference whether a political prisoner was 19 or 70; if the camp doctor found him capable of hard labour, he was put at it. Sometimes the older men dropped in their tracks. They were carried back to camp and we saw them no more.

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FIFTEEN armed guards watched each company.

If I didn't move fast enough to suit them a guard would go behind me, deliver a spine-rocking kick and roar *"Marsch! Marsch!"* And I marched. How often did this happen? So many times I can't remember. Had it been once, it would have been a vivid memory, but I got used to it, and used to seeing others get the boot.

At noon we returned to camp for lunch. Watery vegetable stew and black bread. We heard that meat was in the stew. I never saw any.

Half an hour later came inspection. The slightest disarray usually meant a day or two in the "dark-room."

That was our universal fear. Men who came back from it did not talk, but upon their bare backs I saw welts caused by learning National Socialism from a whip. Ignorance of what happened there gave solitary confinement an even greater dread.

Afternoons until four were devoted to "exercise in the Prussian manner." Companies marched or half-trotted over the exercise *Platz*, and at the command "Down" every man fell forward on his face. Up and over again. *"Marsch! Marsch!"*

During this pastime came long intervals not for rest but for instruction, while standing in rigid formation, in the virtues of National Socialism and how to behave in the Third Reich.

At four we were back in the barracks for supper: black bread and vegetable stew. At five came a free hour out of doors, followed by another inside. For two hours a day we could talk. But conversation was cautious. Weeks passed before occupants of neighbouring bunks and I had sufficient mutual confidence to speak freely. We rarely knew the full names of our fellow prisoners. It was not healthy to know them, or too much about anything that went on at Dachau. Men who seemed to know much were taken away—where or for what we never learned. Spirits crushed, living in constant dread, preyed upon by unknown fears, we hadn't much desire to talk.

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FREE for two hours! For what? Tobacco, books and magazines were forbidden.

We had only Hitler's *Volkischer Beobachter* to read, the most propaganda-ridden of all Nazi house organs.

Once a month we were given one sheet of notepaper on which to write a closely supervised letter home. Once a month a censored letter was allowed in from outside. Long black streaks on my wife's letters blotted out reports of what our families were doing to get me out of camp. For six months I never knew whether I had been condemned without trial, or how long I was to remain prisoner.

The unknown preyed upon my morale as it did upon the others'. Here were 3,000 men, possessing some of the best independent minds in Germany. Everything that might occupy those minds was calculatingly withheld. We were treated like dumb, driven cattle; and to be broken to dumb, driven cattle's spirit and reactions was what we were there for. Dachau meant mental death. What ambition we had left was fixed upon one object: to be on our best behaviour in the hope of being released earlier.

And so, at seven, to bed. Ten hours in bed may sound like luxury. In reality they were torture for most of us couldn't sleep. Night after night we lay in the dark thinking, whispering our hopes and fears to each other. The wildest rumours swept through the barracks. Goering had committed suicide; Hitler was assassinated and we would be set at liberty next Saturday!

Some tortured souls managed to die by their own hands. One prisoner on kitchen detail secreted a piece of tin, slashed his wrists and bled quietly and happily to death in his bunk. Others knotted a few rags together, went out to the latrines and hung themselves in the dark.

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THUS six months dragged by, day slowly following day with the same brutal routine, until the time when I was led from the barracks to the windowless omnibus that had brought me from Munich.

I was given neither reason nor destination and still no word about a trial. Finally a train took me to Coblenz where, after a month of solitary confinement, I was taken into court.

My grievous crime against the German people was unfolded before three judges by the State's Attorney and confirmed by the old woman who called upon my sister-in-law that afternoon ages before.

One of the courtroom doors was ajar, and there stood my wife!

They wouldn't let her come in, but during the 45 minutes my lawyer addressed the court we looked at each other, she tense and drawn and I a mental wreck of 95 pounds.

The judges found me guilty and sentenced me to four months' imprisonment, to be deducted from the time served while awaiting trial.

I was free! But before being released I had to sign a pledge: "Whatever I have seen in a concentration camp or a prison I shall keep secret from the outside world. Violation of this pledge will be punished by imprisonment in a Reich penitentiary."

My wife and I moved to Bremen in order to lose no time after getting our passports for America.

Finally they were issued, on condition that I never seek to re-enter Germany.

☆ ☆ ☆

EVEN now when my wife and I are with friends in a restaurant, I am jumpy when anything is said about Nazi Germany and I lower my voice lest I be overheard.

I cannot yet realize that I am in a country where I may say what I please.

TELLING GERMANY THE TRUTH

Extracts from a talk in a recent B.B.C. broadcast to Germany by The Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, M.P.

WE in Britain believe in freedom. We refuse to make a god of any man.

One of the rights which we hold dear is that of saying just what we please about our Government. Would not you like to do the same?

Would not you like to be able to say openly what you think about Hitler, Goering and Goebbels, just as the British worker can about Chamberlain, Simon and the rest? It would be good for Hitler.

Our Government knows what the people are thinking and has to pay regard to it. Week by week in the House of Commons the Ministers have to submit to be questioned by the workers' representatives. The poorest person in the land can have his grievance brought forward in public. Hitler does not know what you think. Dictators only know what their servants tell them.

* * *

British workers have long ago seen through all the catch-words about the glory of war and the destiny of particular races to rule because of their superiority. They have no belief in imperialism and the domination by one nation over others.

We have worked steadily and successfully to extend to all peoples in the British Empire the same freedom which we enjoy ourselves. We know that the conquest of other peoples does not benefit the workers. You know it too. If Hitler becomes the master of Europe, it will only add more millions to those who are under the rule of the Gestapo. Wherever there is dictatorship there is always police rule, terrorism and espionage.

* * *

We of the Labour Party have put forward our peace aims.

We want to see a world where all peoples enjoy freedom and co-operate together for the common good. We are asking nothing from other peoples that we are not ourselves prepared to concede.

Germany can have peace now on honourable terms, which I am sure would meet all that any German working man or woman wants, but your Government does not let you know this.

Your Government knows that it cannot win this war, but it dares not tell you the truth. It has already surrendered in the East to the U.S.S.R.

* * *

Despite all the power of the Nazi Party and the Gestapo, you, the people of Germany, can, if you will, stop your boys being slaughtered.

We want to see Germany free and joining with free nations to build a new world built on the foundations of social justice.

Bombing Season Approaches

CHUNGKING, Apr. 20 (Reuter).—Indication of Chungking's airmindedness is seen in an announcement in the local English-language daily "Hankow Herald:"

"We beg to announce that beginning from next Monday April 22, the "Hankow Herald" will suspend publication for a fortnight in order to have its machinery moved into a dugout.

"This precautionary measure, as our readers and friends will surely agree, is absolutely necessary in view of the approaching bombing season. After publishing the paper for a year without any protection, we feel we cannot afford to run any more risks."

OBITUARY

Veteran Medical Man From Hongkong

Old Hongkong history was recalled on Saturday when news was received of the death in England of Dr. Francis Clark, who was formerly Medical Officer of Health here and had a distinguished career of service. His name has recurred frequently in discussions of Hongkong development, especially in the fields of health and education.

Dr. Clark had the distinction of being both a doctor and a lawyer. He was born on June 24, 1864 and was educated at St. Paul's School and Durham University, completing his medical training at St. Bartholomew's and Middlesex Hospitals. He was a brilliant student, obtaining the Entrance Science Scholarship at the Middlesex Hospital in 1882, and the Hetley Scholarship and the Governors Clinical Scholarship in 1885. He secured his bachelor's degree in 1892 and doctor's degree eight years later, besides which he held the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. Lond. and D.P.H. Cantab. Later he was admitted as a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple.

Work In Hongkong

After a few years in private practice, Dr. Clark was for some time Assistant Medical Superintendent of the Croydon Union Infirmary and Assistant Medical Officer to the Port of Tyne. In 1893 he obtained the appointment of Health Superintendent of the Fever Hospital, Lowestoft. He came to Hongkong two years later as Medical Officer of Health. In Hongkong Dr. Clark found himself confronted with relatively primitive conditions. His efforts to improve these included his work as Dean and Lecturer on Medicine for the College of Medicine, the predecessor of the University of Hongkong, and later as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University when it was founded in 1912. As Medical Officer of Health he was made a Justice of the Peace in 1897 and had a seat in the Legislative Council from 1902. He was an executive Councillor from 1905, and was President of the Hongkong and China Branch of the British Medical Association in 1899 and 1905. His greatest problem was, of course, the serious outbreak of bubonic plague which marked his period of Hongkong history. For his work in combatting that epidemic and in safeguarding the Colony against further big epidemics he earned the Colony's gratitude. His contributions to medical literature were numerous and include:—"The Germ Theory of Disease," "Ambulance Notes," "The Ventilation and the Flushing of Sewers in Relation to Health," annual Health reports 1893-and onwards and Plague reports 1896-1901. He also wrote upon the "Duties and the Difficulties of Port Medical Inspectors" for the *British Medical Journal*, and contributed other articles to various medical journals, including one upon the notification of measles. He was a member of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, a Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute and a member of the Pathological and Clinical Societies, London.

A Yachtsman

Dr. Clark's keen interest in the College of Medicine and the Hongkong University are well known to older residents and many of his former pupils now in practice. He was also the organiser of the fund to make the University Sports Ground. Owing to indifferent eyesight he did not take part in games, but was fond of riding and yachting and was the life and soul of the Corinthian Yacht Club for many years. He was its Commodore from 1904 until he left the Colony in 1915.

Amongst his other interests Dr. Clark was a member of the Cathedral Church Body and was Hon. Treasurer thereof for some years. He was also a prominent Freemason, having been a member of Perseverance Lodge, Hongkong, Founder and First Master of University Lodge, Hongkong, and Deputy District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China. He was a life member of the Hongkong Club.

Dr. Clark left Hongkong to do war service in 1915 and did not return here. He served until 1922, then came out East again as Physician to the British Consulate at Mukden. After two years there he went as Chief Medical Officer at Weihawei, and after five years retired in 1929 and returned to England.

In retirement Dr. Clark did not enjoy the best of health, but he maintained his interest in public affairs and was an active member of the Masonic Lodges, including Rahere and the University of London. He underwent a serious operation in 1933 and, though suffering from great disability, bore it with great courage and continued to take a deep interest in everything. In October last he had another serious operation, followed by influenza, which affected his heart. For the past two months he had been in a nursing home—passing away peacefully on Friday, April 19, at Berkhamsted.

Mrs. Clark, who was well known in Hongkong as a singer and capable actress and took a leading part in many productions of the A.D.C., predeceased her husband in 1932. He is survived by his only daughter, Hilda, wife of Lt. Colonel H. B. L. Dowbiggin of Hongkong, and four grandchildren, the eldest of whom, Joan, (now training as a nurse at St. Bartholomew's Hospital) devoted herself to him during his recent illnesses.

BIG AIR FIGHT IN FRANCE

FROM PAGE ONE

sand state that about 40 or 50 aircraft were drawn up on two sides of the aerodrome and one enemy machine was seen to be taking off along the runway as British aircraft approached.

Numerous high explosive bombs were dropped, principally on the runaway.

The incendiary bombs started a strong fire on the south side of the aerodrome near a number of aircraft.

The raid was rounded off by two British aircraft which carried out a low machine-gun attack on the aerodrome hangars and buildings.

Nasty Surprise For Germans

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is learned authoritatively that the R.A.F. attack on Aalborg (in North Denmark), which was the first British raid on the Danish air base used by the Germans for their operations in Norway, took the Germans completely by surprise.

The British aircraft approached singly, and the first to reach the target area found the aerodrome marked with full night-flying illuminations.

A large German troop transport, coming in to land with its navigation lights on, found itself assailed by machine-gun fire from a British bomber and escaped into the clouds to avoid being shot down.

Main Hangar Damaged

Flying at a low height above the aerodrome, the British bomber then released a salvo of high explosive bombs which damaged the main hangar.

The following British aircraft peppered the ground defences, but they were met by heavy anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire.

Successive attacks were made on the aerodrome at varying heights and after one attack from a low level, three fires were seen to break out.

Stavanger Raid

The raid on Stavanger was carried out by a number of aircraft which attacked singly and in quick succession.

Despite anti-aircraft fire, all the British aircraft engaged in the raid returned safely to their base.

At Christiansand, anti-aircraft fire was encountered from light gun batteries sited round the aerodrome. Guns mounted on hills surrounding the aerodrome opened a heavy fire on the British aircraft, but the only damage suffered was the loss of one trailing aerial.

Fight Off South-East Coast

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—A few roofs were damaged by shrapnel from terrific anti-aircraft artillery but no damage resulted from last night's raid on the south-east coast. According to an earlier message British fighters went up to engage attacking planes at sea. The attack began shortly after 10 p.m.

It has been established that the raiders approached from the north-east. They turned northwards when they encountered heavy fire.

The engagement lasted until 3 a.m.

Greetings To A Princess

His Excellency the Governor has despatched the following telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"Request that you will convey to Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of her birthday the good wishes and loyal and hearty congratulations of all sections of the community in Hongkong."

Flight Of Money To America

WASHINGTON, Apr. 21 (Reuter). The Federal Reserve Board reveals that European citizens have invested over $1,000,000,000 in the United States under the names of other persons for fear that invaders of their countries may seize their wealth.

An owner's nationality is difficult to trace, but officials are of the opinion that a large part of the wealth came from Germany and citizens of countries bordering the Reich.

Admiral G. A. Muller

Berlin, Apr. 20.

Admiral Georg Alexander von Muller, last head of the Kaiser's Marine Cabinet, died on Thursday at Handelsberg-on-Spree at the age of 86.—*United Press.*

Sir Ernest Gaunt

London, Apr. 20.

Admiral Sir Ernest Gaunt, who commanded the First Battle-cruiser Squadron at Jutland, died in London to-day.

Born in Melbourne, Admiral Gaunt was 75 years of age.—*Reuter.*

Octogenarian Dies

The funeral took place on Saturday morning at Happy Valley of a wealthy Chinese octogenarian, Mrs. Cheung Yeung-shi, aged 80, who is survived by descendants in three generations. The chief mourners at the funeral were a son, Mr. Cheung Lap-chuen, two grandsons and eight great-grandsons.

Mr. Cheung Lap-chuen is proprietor of the Chinese firm, Lap Shing, dealers in porcelain.

The funeral was attended by many relatives and friends with four bands.

Denmark Raided By R.A.F.

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter Bulletin).—The R.A.F. is now striking at the German air transport to Norway as the Royal Navy has been attacking troopships at sea.

Strong British formations attacked the German bases at Christiansand, Stavanger and Aalborg (in north Denmark). This is the first time the R.A.F. has attacked any base in Denmark. A hangar was damaged and fires were started, while a German transport about to land was attacked.

Aalborg is 50 miles south of the extreme tip of Jutland and is the jumping off point for Norway, being 200 miles from Stavanger.

At Christiansand a number of enemy planes were seen dispersed about the field and machine guns. Similar action was taken at Stavanger where a seaplane base was also attacked.

All the British planes returned safely.

KOWLOON WEDDING

Mr. L. da Silva Marries Miss O. M. Ribeiro

To the accompaniment of organ and violin music, Miss Olga M. Ribeiro became the bride of Mr. Leonardo da Silva at the Rosary Church yesterday.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Aurea Ribeiro and the late Mr. J. C. V. Ribeiro. She arrived at the Church on the arm of her brother, Mr. J. C. V. Ribeiro, by whom she was given away. Her gown was of brocaded satin with tight fitting bodice and small pearl buttons in front, and full flared net skirt fashioned after the Prima Donna style by Rivelle. In place of the conventional flower bouquet she carried a dressed-up fan with white roses and white satin ribbons.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Marian da Silva (groom's sister), Irene Botelho, and Elsa and Nena Ribeiro (bride's sisters), who looked charming in dotted Swiss in pastel shades, with flower hats.

The flower girl was Miss Frances da Silva, who wore a frock of light blue dotted Swiss. Masters Billy Noronha and Buddy Ribeiro were the page boys.

The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. J. M. Remedios and the late Mr. M. E. da Silva. He was attended by Mr. R. A. da Silva as best man, while Mr. J. F. V. Ribeiro undertook this duty for the bride.

The bride's mother attended the ceremony in an aqua-marine American crepe dress with navy-blue accessories.

The Rev. Fr. H. de Angelis officiated at the ceremony, while Mrs. J. M. Noronha was at the ogan, and Mr. A. Carneiro played the violin.

The reception was held at the Club de Recreio, after which the happy couple left for Repulse Bay, Mrs. da Silva travelling in a dust rose frock with shirred bodice and knife-pleated skirt, with accessories to match.

BRITISH RE-TAKE HAMAR REPORT

FROM PAGE ONE

from the south, had occupied Lillehammer, about 30 miles north of Hamar.

War Office Communique

LONDON, Apr. 21, (Reuter).—A War Office communique issued to-day states: "Operations in Norway are continuing. The British troops are operating in conjunction with the Norwegian forces."

Norwegians Encouraged

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter). According to a message from Norway the presence of British troops in eastern Norway has come as a surprise and has greatly cheered the Norwegians.

The nature of the country in this area will considerably assist the Allied forces since any further German advance will have to be made over difficult terrain.

British Forces In Action

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—British troops are now in action in the eastern section of Norway.

This news is officially announced by the Norwegian High Command in a communique which goes on to say that the Norwegians have taken up new defence positions and advance units are are maintaining contact with the enemy.

SWEDES SWEEP MINEFIELD

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is reported that whalers, adapted for mine-sweeping, were seen yesterday morning apparently sweeping a lane in the British minefields.

After they had finished their task a convoy of two large destroyers and several merchant ships was observed coming from the south and steaming towards Norway.

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Large crowds watched the Toronto Scottish Regiment take over from the French Canadians during the changing of the Guards ceremony at Buckingham Palace to-day.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 22, 1890.

The Mercury, (Captain Balfour,) which was inspected by Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell on the previous day, left Spithead at daybreak on the 15th inst. to replace the Cordelia on the China Station. Painted white and with a change of rig, the yards on the foremast having been removed, she presented a very pretty appearance. The commissioned trial to which she was subjected before starting gave very satisfactory results, a speed of 16½ knots having been realised with a mean horse power of 6,000. At her contractor's trial the engines developed 7,200 horses and an average speed of 18 knots was obtained; but on this occasion she was two feet lighter in the water, special stokers and coal were employed, and the steam blast was used. The crew of the Mercury, consists of 278 officers and men, and she carries 13 5 in. and four quick firing guns, so that she is both a swifter and a more powerfully armed vessel than the cruiser which she succeeds. Owing to want of time it was necessary to plug about 200 tubes in her condensers before sailing.

* * *

Singapore is not the only colony in the Far East which has had its military contribution enhanced. Hongkong, it will be seen from the synopsis of the Army Estates we gave last week, will be called on in the current year for £40,000, as against £21,000 in 1889. The extra amount will be felt on the revenue of the colony, though if the former contribution of £65,000 from the Straits was at all fair the present sum demanded from Hongkong cannot be considered excessive. But it is after all more a case of those who can pay must pay. Look at Aden, for instance. That dependency has nothing to pay, and therefore can make no contribution, though it has had large sums for forts, guns and garrison expended on it. No one would say that it ought not to be defended properly, as it is a necessary coaling station; but then Singapore and Hongkong should be furnished out of Imperial funds in a certain ratio in a similar way, and their contribution not be made just simply a question of how much they can be mulcted of. That this is so is shown by the figures we gave last week. Hongkong, with a total of all ranks of 2,000 is to pay £40,000 or £13 7s. 6d. per head per annum; Singapore with 1,500 men is to pay £100,000 or £66 5s. 4d. per head. Why should a soldier cost £52 17s 6d. more in Singapore than Hongkong? It is useless of Lord Knutsford to point out what Australia has done, when a glance at Aden shows what has not been done. Australia, too, has a large trade of her own, and solely her own to protect, with neither Hongkong nor Singapore has in the same ratio. They are merely coaling stations and distributing centres, not the actual sea seat of trade, as in Australia.

* * *

"The electric lighting of the main streets of Hongkong will in all probability be completed by October," said Mr. W. H. Wickham to our representative yesterday. Mr. Wickham is the manager of the Hongkong Electric Co., and was formerly with Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, the electrical engineers of London, who have contracted with the Company to instal the new light here. "Most of the plant is already in the works at Wanchai, and operations are being pushed on. The Company have already been promised by the Government a contract for fifty arc-lights on the Brocker-Peil principle in the main thoroughfares. Each will be about the size of the lights at the Telegraph Offices. They will probably be placed along Queen's Road and the Praya at intervals of 150 yards, and we guarantee that people will be able to see where they are going then. The present gas-lamps do not really illuminate the streets—they are only so many dim lighthouses, shewing where the road is. These lamps will also be admirably suited for concert rooms, etc. as well.

For house lighting we shall adopt the "alternating transformer incandescent" system now so extensively used in England. The lamps are sixteen candle and eight candle power, the former for apartments and the latter for halls, reading desks. The globes are small and egg-shaped and are themselves an ornament to a room. The advantage they have over gas is immense, you don't have to go striking matches to turn the light on, but simply turn a tap. If desired the switch can be placed outside the room in the corridor, say, so that you just touch it and when you enter the apartment you find it already lighted. And look at the economy. The gas jet is burning whether it is required or not—even if it is turned down it is working for the Company—but the electric light must be extinguished outright. There is absolutely no danger from its use; the heat given out by a lamp is only from one tenth to one fifteenth that radiating from a gas jet, and the light is doubly as great. We have three Kapp alternating dynamos, each capable of supplying 850 lights. They will be driven by compound engines working up to 100 horse power indicated. Only two of the dynamos will be in regular use, the third being kept as a stand by in case of a break down. We shall therefore be nominally able to supply 1,700 sixteen candle lights, but really our resources will be much greater. In England the popular light is of eight candle power. We supply 3,500 such lights. But it has been found from experience at home that there are seldom more than half the lights going at once, so that we could really furnish some 6,000 lights with our present plant.

The cost of our system will be dearer than the present mode of lighting, at the outset, but not much. On a former estimate we calculated that two cents an hour will be about the cost of a sixteen candle lamp, as compared with the 1½ cent rate averaged by the Gas Company.

25 YEARS AGO

April 22, 1915.

Reuter's Venice correspondent says that anti-war riots are reported at Trieste, owing to the scarcity of food. The police were stoned and windows smashed. (Trieste was then in Austria.—Ed).

* * *

A report in many quarters in Holland shows that great westward troop movements are in progress behind the German lines in Belgium.

* * *

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent in the eastern Mediterranean states that General Sir Ian Hamilton command the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, which is now complete. It includes the finest battalions of the British Army who have not yet fought in this war. General Damade's French Colonial Division forms part of General Hamilton's command.

* * *

10 YEARS AGO

April 22, 1930.

The Senior Consul has forwarded, with a note of yesterday's date, a petition, dated the 20th instant, signed by 64 ratepayers, convening a special meeting on May 2 at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of reconsidering the whole question of Chinese membership of the Shanghai Council. It will be recalled that the ratepayers, by a large majority, recently rejected the Council's unanimous recommendation that the number of Chinese members be increased from three to five.

* * *

At the invitation of the Air Ministry, the German Zeppelin, which is now on an experimental flight from Berlin across England, will break her journey at Cardington air station and moor at the huge mooring mast there. The Zeppelin is expected to reach Cardington on the same day. She will be the first German airship to land in England since the war.

* * *

The Prince of Wales will arrive at Marseilles in the P. and O. liner Rawalpindi, on his return from Africa. (The Rawalpindi was the first British naval casualty in the war.—Ed).

* * *

The Pope has sent Mussolini's daughter Edda, who to-morrow is marrying Galeazzo Ciano, the son of the Minister of Communications, a wedding present of a magnificent gold rosary.

The marriage represents the union of the two foremost Fascist families. Ciano, the bridegroom's father is known as "fledelissimo" (the very faithful) on account of his devotion to Mussolini. He is the only Minister who retained his post since Mussolini assumed power. His war record is an extremely brilliant one and he was associated with D'Annunzio in the occupation of Fiume.

The bridegroom has travelled widely in Brazil and China. He was formerly a journalist and book reviewer.

* * *

The Australian cricket test team reached England to-day.

* * *

The formation of a corporation for the establishment of a Trans-atlantic passenger and freight airship service was announced in a statement issued to-day in New York. It was signed by Dr. Eckener, the famous commander of the Graf Zeppelin, and Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank.

5 YEARS AGO

April 22, 1935.

Heavy fighting has been renewed in the Gran Chaco Valley between Paraguayan and Bolivian troops who, for three years, have contested for the right of administering the jungle lands through which the war rages. Both sides claim to have won decisive victories.

* * *

The first of the three new vessels destined for the Far East express service of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen—the s.s. Scharnhorst—is nearing completion at Act. Ges. "Weser" yards of the Deutsche Schiffund Maschinenbau-Aktiengesellschaft Bremen.

The trial trip of the Scharnhorst is to take place in the North Sea in the early days of May after which she will be taken over by the company.

BRITISH NEAR OSLO

London, Apr. 21.

British units are now participating in operations in eastern Norway, in the so-called Oslo region, according to to-day's official Norwegian communique.—*Reuter.*

Latest Reports

London, Apr. 21.

A British War Office communique to-day tersely announces that the Allies have established vantage points without losing a single man.

A Norwegian communiqué says that a number of German tanks were destroyed 25 miles north-west of Oslo.

Along the railway east of Trondheim the fortress of Hegra is still holding out and keeping its guns trained on a nearby airfield, preventing the Germans from using it.

Fifty German parachute troops were captured at Dombaas junction, between Hamar and Trondheim, yesterday.

The German News Agency admits that the advance from Oslo is being held up by blasted bridges and other obstructions and the loss of a company of troops in Norwegian dynumiting operations.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

Rombak Heights Taken

Lulea, Apr. 20.

The capture of the Rombak Heights gives Germany a new flying field at Marshland and several tiny lakes which saw the Germans land their first reconnaissance plane on Tuesday a few hours before the rapture. The Germans are in control of another airfield at Elvergaards which is snow-covered.—*United Press.*

Dombaas Attacked

Stockholm, Apr. 21.

The editor of a newspaper in Roeros, in central Norway, close to the Swedish border, to-day told the *United Press* that he has just learned that German bombers attacked Dombaas, an important railroad junction.—*United Press.*

Fighting At Trondheim

Stockholm, Apr. 20.

Events seem shaping for fighting in the Trondheim region where the Norwegians are concentrating at Steinjaer, 60 miles north of Trondheim.

They have made contact with the Allies who landed at Namsos and Molde, 75 miles inland from the mouth of Soyne Fjord.

The Germans are reported to be putting a ring of defences around Trondheim and fighting is also expected 20 miles to the south between Orkdal and Kvaal.

Nothing is definitely known of the Allied strength, but according to one report there are two British divisions and one French division, altogether about 50,000 men.

The Germans are reported to have put 1,200 ashore originally in the Trondheim district and it is supposed another 2,000 have arrived by air.—*Reuter.*

Major Clash Pending

Stockholm, Apr. 20.

It appears as though a major clash for the ultimate possession of Trondheim is fast maturing in the Levanger region south of Svankjaer.

Twenty kilometres to the north east of a village appropriately called Hell stands Fort Hegra whose small garrison has already repulsed German assaults and it appears as though they are determined to hold out until the bitter end.

German bombers to-day released their explosive cargoes on Hegra but they have not silenced the batteries which continued this afternoon and evening to pour a steady fire into the German occupied airfield at Vaernes.—*United Press.*

British Land At Laerdal

Stockholm, Apr. 20.

A British force is reported to have landed at Laerdal and occupied a position of great strategic importance. The British troops in this region are already reported to have made contact with the Norwegian forces who still hold the junction of Bombaas which German parachute troops have made several attempts to capture.—*Reuter.*

NAZI MERCHANT SHIP SUNK

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—A German merchant ship, the 4,465 ton Jurgen Fritzen was sunk to-day near Landsort, south of Stockholm.

The crew numbering thirty were saved. The vessel was bound from Stettin to Stockholm with a cargo of coal.

Allen Solly

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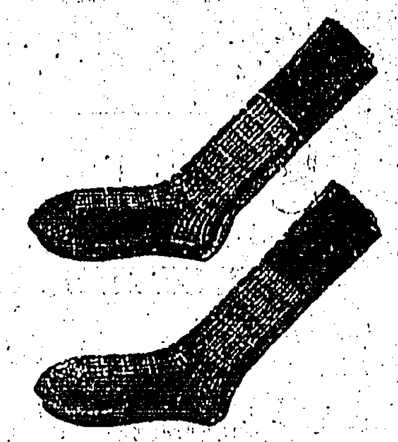

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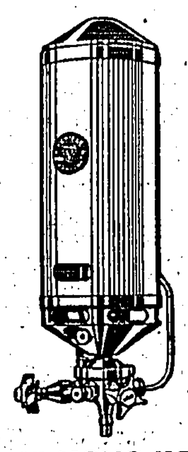

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MONDAY MORNING COMMENTARY

SOUTH CHINA A.A. DEFEAT THE REST

Opportunities Missed In First Half

Robinson Saves Penalty From Lee Wai-tong!

(By "Rex")

In their typical manner, South China defeated The Rest of the League two goals to one at Club ground yesterday, in a very even encounter. The Rest had the edge in the first half, but did not make the most of their opportunities, and the score was blank. In the second half, South China gained the upper hand, and managed two goals, the Rest replied once.

Robinson gained a distinction of which few custodians in the Colony can pride themselves. He saved a penalty from Lee Wai-tong! The Rest defence were superb, and to them goes the credit for keeping the score at its low level.

Tam Kwan-kon was in great form, and pulled off some excellent saves. Several times he had to go full length, and on one occasion stopped a hard drive from Fowler from three yards' range.

Lee Tin-sang and Mak Shiu-hon played well together. Lee was better of the two, clearing strongly, and more accurately.

Leung Wing-chiu again gave an excellent performance at pivot. He did not cover Fowler much, and was seen very little in defensive work, but fed his men with nice and accurate passes. Soong Ling-sing was again the best of the halves, and did much to nullify the good work of the Rest's left flank. Lau Tau-man appeared uncomfortable, but managed to spoil quite effectively. He was seen better at attack.

TOO WELL MARKED

LEE Wai-tong was too well marked to be of much use. He was given very few opportunities, and scored a lovely goal from one of them. In the first half he attempted too much of his own, and cramped the other forwards. In the second, when he swept the ball to the wings, the attack seemed to liven up a great deal. Fung King-cheong and Lai Shiu-wing were excellent as feeders for Lee, but could have done better had they played more to be wing men. Tang Kwong-sum was the better winger, centring beautifully, and turning to good account all the passes that came his way. Ip Pak-wah on the opposite wing was hardly seen throughout the match.

Robinson gave his usual excellent performance. He saved shots from practically every member of the forward line. Lee's shot that beat him, was practically unstoppable, while Lai's goal was really a misfortune.

Roughly and Lee Kwok-wai showed understanding, and covered up well for each other. Roughly had the full measure of Ip, and gave him little scope.

STAUNCH DEFENCE

BRIGHT devoted his entire attention to covering Lee, and made a very thorough job of it. However, he attempted too much when he tried to include Fung and Lai in his itinerary, and that was when Lee got his opening. Maxwell and Forrow lent him valuable support. Forrow dogged the very footsteps of Fung, and was always there squashing every move that Fung made.

Fowler had many opportunities to score but did not have his eye in. He made some remarkable breaks through South China's defence. Pryde was the best forward on view. He was a constant source of puzzlement to South China's defence. He and Hossack played a good understanding game to form the more dangerous flank. Hossack was a hard worker and was very unfortunate on several occasions. Apart from the goal which he scored, Pereira was hardly seen. He worked hard, but unsuccessfully, and never struck up an understanding with Wong King-cheong on the left wing. Wong, too, worked hard, but lack of support cramped his play, and little was seen from the flank.

NICE MOVEMENT

A NICE movement originating from Forrow saw Fowler head the latter's high pass to Pryde whose shot went just over. South China raided, and Lee attempted to break through from Tang's centre, but was neatly robbed by Bright. Hossack received from Bright and brought the ball well up before centring, Tam saved nicely from Fowler's header.

Fung and Lai indulged in some nice interpassing to bring the ball well up. Fung passed to Tang who centred right across. Ip missed a sitter.

The Rest pressed South China and a corner was forced. From the corner Pryde headed to Fowler who tried a header, Tam punched out, Fowler again tried, Lee kicked the ball out from almost on the goal line. The interval arrived with the score blank.

SECOND HALF

FROM the resumption South China was seen to firm up all round. Their defence seemed able to cope with the Rest forwards, and the halves moved up to aid in the attack, and the pace became much faster than in the first half. Fung drew Forrow before passing to Tang who brought the ball well up to centre, Lee Kwok-wai forced a corner. From the corner Lee headed Tang's centre to Lai, who, in trying to break through, collided with Roughly the ball hitting Roughly's hands.

From the spot Robinson saved from Lee's hard drive, and again when Lee followed up the shot.

Soon after, however, South China, who had kept up the pressure all the time, had the Rest defence spreadeagled. Fung drew Forrow and passed to Lai. He received the ball from Lai as he was moving up, drew Bright before giving Lee a perfect through pass. Lee sent the ball flashing past Robinson like a cannonball.

The Rest defence were allowed a little easing up before South China swept into the attack again. Tang received from Fung to centre well in. Lai attempted a header, collided with Robinson, the ball falling from Robinson's hands. Lai pushed the ball past Robinson asprawl, and even the rush of Roughly could not prevent the ball from trickling in.

REST SCORE

SHORTLY after this second reverse, the Rest pressed, and their goal came when Fowler passed to Hossack for the latter to centre right across the South China goalmouth. Wong met the ball for another centre. Fowler tried for Tam to punch weakly out, Pereira dashed in to put the ball behind Lee Tin-sang.

The teams were:—

South China.—Tam Kwan-kon; Mak Shiu-hon, Lee Tin-sang; Soong Ling-sing, Leung Wing-chiu, Lau Tau-man; Tang Kwong-sum, Fung King-cheong, Lee Wai-tong, Lai Shiu-wing and Ip Pak-wah.

Rest.—Robinson; Roughly, Lee Kwok-wai; Maxwell, Bright, Forrow, Hossack, Pryde, Fowler, Pereira and Wong King-cheong.

How Teams Fared

Champions v. Rest

S. China "A"	2	Rest	1

First Division

S. China "A"	1	Club	3
Royal Scots	1	St. Joseph's	0
Middlesex	1	S. China "B"	4
Kwong Wah	4	Kowloon	2

Second Division Play-off

Engineers	2	30th R.A.	1

Third Division

Electric	0	International	2

Third Division Play-off

R.A.S.C.	2	24th R.A.	4

(After extra time)

COTTAGE CLUB PAPER HUNT

In a close and exciting finish, the Cottage Club paper hunt on Saturday was won by Capt. F. P. R. James, followed by J. Buis and J. Fraser.

The run started from Dill's Corner and wound through a course of four miles over grassy country. Women riders were well in the van and Mrs. Christine Wyatt, despite one tumble, was first home.

Referees' Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Hongkong Football Referees Association will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday, May 7, at 8 p.m., when Mr. Nuttal will give a lecture on "The Referees' Association in the United Kingdom."

HONGKONG PROMISED BADMINTON TREAT

Colony's Championship Finals To Offer Brilliant Displays

BADMINTON OF A QUALITY never before exceeded in Hongkong is expected to feature the finals of the Colony's badminton championships this week, and all interested in this game should make a point of attending the Club de Recreio this evening and the K.C.C. on Wednesday.

This evening's programme is devoted to the finals of the men's singles events.

The first match will decide the junior championship when Norman Smith, vastly-improved St. John's Cathedral Club player will oppose W. Gilles, a newcomer to the game in Hongkong, who has given outstanding performances this season.

Ideal Curtain-Raiser

THIS encounter promises to be an ideal curtain-raiser for the more important match to follow, the senior singles final between Patrick Wong, former holder of the title, and Charlie Au, last year's finalist.

Both players are from the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and so brilliant has their form been this season, that it is expected the match will provide the finest exhibition of the singles game yet seen in Hongkong.

The two men are perfectly matched, and if anything, Au has given slightly the better displays in the tournament to date. He was masterly in his semi-final against Henry Eardley, the former Shanghai champion, and on such form may enjoy a slight edge over Wong.

Nevertheless, Wong, after a season out of the game, has returned to it like a giant refreshed, and none will gainsay that he has at least a 50-50 chance of winning, while many will give him a 60-40 prospect.

The matches will start at 8.30 p.m., and the admission charge will be 40 cents. There should be a record attendance to witness these encounters.

Wednesday's Programme

ON Wednesday evening at the K.C.C., the season will be wound up with the conclusion of the men's doubles and mixed doubles championships, followed by the presentation of the season's prizes.

The first match will be the mixed doubles in which K. L. Wong, teaming this year with Miss Ulian Khoo, will oppose P. H. Wong and Miss W. Cheung. The first named are expected to win, if only because of Miss Khoo's vast experience and her acknowledged skill. Nevertheless, Miss Cheung is an improved player and if Wong can strike immediate form, the expected may be reversed.

First-class badminton is assured in the men's doubles final, when four of the Colony's finest players will be in opposition. K. L. Yong and H. F. Chew of the University will oppose C. Au and P. H. Wong, and a dramatic and exciting encounter is promised.

Past displays this season have sufficiently indicated trat the two pairs are well matched and the encounter is likely to go the full distance.

Afterwards, there will be the presentation of the season's league and championship trophies. All of the league positions, with the exception of runners-up in the "B" Division have now been decided. University "A" are winners once again of the "A" Division with the Chinese Y.M.C.A. runners-up. St. John's Cathedral are champions of the "B" Division and the Club de Recreio have regained the mixed doubles league which they lost last year to the University.

Lucky Sweep Numbers

RACE 1

No. 2065	$2,045.40
No. 3430	584.40
No. 966 & 3110	146.10 each

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 650, 4388, 2661, 3027, 1233, 4684, 3899, 370, 2270, 363, 732, 79, 4103.

RACE 2

No. 3506	$2,291.80
No. 2500	654.80
No. 160	327.40

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 1884, 1668, 929, 3295, 4405, 4301, 1478, 856, 3965.

RACE 3

No.1510	$2,626.40
No. 3377	750.40
No. 3747	375.20

Unplaced ponies ($50) each): Nos. 307, 2295, 3393, 161.

RACE 4

No. 2037	2,716.00
No. 1062	776.00
No. 761	388.00

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 3215, 1789, 3912, 5270, 4761, 2656.

RACE 5

No. 1769	$2,707.60
No. 2394	773.60
No. 2225	386.80

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 4418, 5254, 786, 1999, 4071, 3517, 3410.

RACE 6

No. 3018	$2,620.80
No. 4900	748.80
No. 2683	374.40

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 95, 2463, 955, 403, 1012, 2494, 2034, 4930, 4479, 2207, 5055.

RACE 7

No. 626	$2,779.00
No. 4508	794.00
No. 1631	397.00

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 4652, 1066, 2634, 5169, 2909, 3123, 4222, 4147.

RACE 8

No. 1067	$2,063.80
No. 2312	846.80
No. 3924 & 803	211.70 each

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 2624, 5002, 2319, 3791, 1366.

RACE 9

No. 3666	$5,700.80
No. 4271	1,628.80
No. 400	814.40

Unplaced ponies ($100 each): Nos. 4524, 1201, 1341, 450, 2359, 3000, 2282, 1150, 2468.—

Home Football

First Round Matches For League Cup

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The first round of the football League Cup competition was played yesterday, and resulted as follows:

North A.—New Brighton 1, Stoke 4; Wrexham 1, Wolves 1; Blackpool 4, Southport 0; Barrow 2, Liverpool 0; Manchester U. 0, Manchester City 1; Rochdale 1, Bury 0; Blackburn Rovers 5, Bolton 1; Chester 1, Burnley 3; Everton 3, Preston 1; North B.—Bradford 2, Newcastle 0; Leeds 0, Sheffield Wednesday 3, Middlesbrough 4, Grimsby 1; Sheffield United 0, Rotherham 0; York 1, Hull 1; Barnsley 3, Hartlepools 0; Sunderland 1, Darlington 1; Chesterfield 2, Huddersfield 1.

South A.—Arsenal 4, Notts C. 0; Fulham 4, Brentford 1; Crystal Palace 4, Tottenham 1; Southend 3, Watford 1; West Ham 3, Chelsea 2; Notts Forest 1, Charlton 0; Norwich 2, Millwall 1; Leicester 5, Clapton Orient 2.

South B.—Newport 2, Birmingham 2; Swansea 2, Walsall 0; Torquay 2, Reading 0; Plymouth 0, Bournemouth 1; Coventry 3, Lutton 0; West Brom. 3, Portsmouth 1; Southampton 1, Bristol R. 1.

ENGLISH REGIONALS

South D.—Queen's Park Rangers 5, Brighton 4.

South D.—Queen's Park Rangers 5, Brighton 4.

South-western.—Swindon 2, Cardiff 2.

Western.—Crewe 3, Stockport 1.

East-Midland.—Lincoln 3, Doncaster 2.

SCOTTISH REGIONALS

Western.—Albion 2, Clyde 2; Ayr, 0; Motherwell 2; Celtic 4, Airdrie 2; Hamilton 0, Kilmarnock 0; Morton 4, Queen O'South 0; Partick 4, Third Lanark 1; Queen's Park 2, Rangers 3; St. Mirren 1, Dumbarton 2.

Eastern.—Aberdeen 2, East Fife 2; Arbroath 5, Dundee U. 2; Dunfermline 3, St. Bernards 1; Falkirk 2, Alloa 1; Hearts 7, King's Park 2; Raith 1, Hibernian 1; St. Johnston 3, Stenhousemuir 2.

Softball Pennants Won By Recreio And Canadian Chinese

THE WINNERS of both men's and women's Softball Leagues were decided yesterday when the Rambling Aces of the Club de Recreio beat the Junior Ramblers by 7-4, and the Canadian Chinese girls trounced the Club de Recreio girls by 30-3.

In the first inning of the women's match, the Canadian Chinese girls gathered no less than seven runs. The Portuguese pitchers were unable to hold their strong batting opponents, of whom Mabel Louie was the star. In the last inning she clouted a homer with bases loaded.

Both the men's teams scored one run in the opening inning, but when the seniors brought two home in the third and another two in the fourth, the game was over. Their final two runs came in the sixth. Jacky Noronha clouted a homer, but with no one at the bases.

This was the fourteenth straight victory for the senior Aces.

FIRST BASEBALL GAME

The first baseball game of the season was played at Caroline Hill yesterday, when the U.S.S. Mindanao beat the U.S.S. Asheville by 13 runs to 5.

The Mindanao scored one in each of the first two innings, and in the third tallied another six!

There was no score in the opening period. In the second half, Stone scored from a pass from Smits, but Mrs. Stone equalised shortly afterwards.

Ladies.—Millington; Mrs. Dudley and Mrs. Stone; Miss M. McCaw, Miss Stokes and Waldron; Mrs. Bicknell, Miss B. Harker, Miss D. McCaw, Mrs. Macklin and Mrs. Peters.

Men's Juniors.—Miss S. Bruce; Kellen and Grant, Bank, Taylor and Ireson; Smits, Dormer, Stone, Jeffrey and Beavan.

Y.M.C.A. HOCKEY SEASON ENDS

THE EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A. ended their hockey season on Saturday with two games, one between the Civilians and Services members and the other between their women's team, Caer Clark Cup champions, and the men's junior team.

The Services easily defeated the Civilians by four goals to nil. The game was fairly even in the first half, when Services scored the opening goal, but after the interval, they were vastly superior. The Civilians tried hard to score, but were unable to penetrate the Services defence.

Scorers for the Services were Highlands, White (two) and Gemmell. The Civilians' inside-left, Colledge injured his knee in the later stages of the game, and was forced to leave the field.

The teams were:

Services.—Millington; Jordan and Tomlinson; Jeffrey, Pennington and Waldron; Corser, Gemmell, White, Highlands and Wall.

Civilians.—Benwell; Dormer and Yourieff; Kempton, McLellan and Broch; Smits, Stone, Taylor, Colledge and Bates.

Women-Juniors Draw

The other game between the Caer Clark Cup champions and the men's junior team ended in a draw. The Ladies fielded many reserves, and were assisted by H. Millington and Waldron.

Basketball

TOURING TEAM WIN FIRST GAME

Hongkong Students Fail In Last Quarter

THE CHUNG HWA GIRLS' Basketball team, the Philippines touring team, who are playing a series of matches here in aid of Chinese Wounded and Refugees, scored their first victory over a contingent comprising the Hongkong students at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Saturday, winning by 29 points to 22.

The heroine of the match was the Philippine team captain, Miss Alice Chan, who scored a total of 18 points for her side (four goals and ten fouls). Her scoring from fouls were clean shots and drew rounds of applause from the large crowd gathered to see the match.

Hongkong in the first quarter were leading seven goals to one. Their guards played an excellent game to stop the visitors from scoring. Miss Ng Shiu-sum, centre-guard for Hongkong, scored all the points for her side. (Three goals and a foul).

In the second quarter, the visitors appeared to have warmed up to their work, and scored eight more points to Hongkong's five. Hongkong called time out, and changed their guards, which proved disastrous for them, as the visitors crept up slowly, and in the third quarter were only one point behind. The score then being at 19 to 18.

A ROUT

THE LAST QUARTER proved to be a rout for the Hongkong side, and Miss Chen scored no less than seven foul goals and two goals.

Hongkong was best served by Miss Wong Po-chan, who was changed in the second quarter to come in again late in the third.

MANILA

	No. of Fouls	Goals	Foul goals
Alice Chen	–	4	10
Victoria Tan	–	–	–
Chan Siu-chiu	1	2	1
Cary Wong	–	3	–
Josefa Go	–	–	–
Ng Yeuk-mak	2	–	–
Chan Wan-wan	4	–	–
Sally Wong	2	–	–
Total	9	9	11

HONGKONG

Ip Mo-ching	–	2	1
Lin Fan-pui	–	2	2
Wong Po-chun	–	–	3
Chiu Chit-chit	–	–	1
Ng Shiu-sum	–	3	1
Lo Man-so	1	–	–
Chan Yee-ha	3	–	–
Cheong Wah-ching	3	–	–
Lee Shiu-ling	4	–	–
Ng Wong-ying	2	–	–
Total	2	7	8

Friendly Week-end Bowls Matches

FOUR FRIENDLY Bowls matches were played during the week-end. Indian Recreation Club beat the Hongkong Electric Recreation Club by 32 shots, Kowloon Cricket Club lost to Kowloon Tong by eight shots, Kowloon Bowling Green Club defeated the Naval Dockyard Recreation Club by 13 shots, and the United Services Recreation Club went down to the Club de Recreio by 17 shots.

UNITED SERVICE LOSE

At King's Park, Club de Recreio beat United Services Recreation Club by 17 shots.

M. Alarcon, J. E. Noronha, C. H. Basto and H. A. Alves (Recreio), beat J. Fraser, H. Howell, A. C. Milne and H. H. Williams 25-17; J. Luz, E. I. Leitao, L. Xavier and F. X. Soares (Recreio) beat R. Levett, A. Hubbard, J. Evans and J. T. Smalley 32-10; F. V. Xavier, J. A. Remedios, F. V. Riberio and C. G. Silva (Recreio) lost to J. Moffatt, L. A. R. Duncan, A. J. Moss and A. Parsons 13-20.

WIN FOR BOWLING GREEN

On their own green the Kowloon Bowling Green Club beat the Naval Dockyard Recreation Club by 13 shots.

E. P. C. Collin, J. E. Henson, A. Hyde-Lay and A. M. Holland (Bowling Green) beat G. W. Elphick, W. H. Organ, W. McNay and J. Holidge 18-14; R. P. Phillips, E. V. Searle, H. Lockhart and S. Randle (Bowling Green) drew with S. C. Walker, H. Hammond, A. B. Allen and H. White 19-19; T. Armstrong, L. Jordan, J. C. Gill and A. J. Hall (Bowling Green) beat H. F. Harper, W. C. Hodder, A. Morton and H. Drew 17-14; W. L. Walker, K. C. Hamilton, J. G. Meyer and R. Duncan (Bowling Green) beat E. F. Pope, C. E. Langley, H. Bicknell and E. A. Atkins 18-10; M. Ferguson, G. E. P. Thompson, D. W. Waterton and J. McKelvie (Bowling Green) beat P. A. Peckham, F. H. Wilkinson, C. E. Turpin and A. A. Lewis 26-22.

KOWLOON C.C. BEATEN

Playing at home, Kowloon Tong beat Kowloon Cricket Club by eight shots.

H. A. Castro, Y. H. Tang, J. H. Wong and H. Gittins (Kowloon Tong) beat A. Fabel, J. Hempsey, R. Meadows and J. M. Jack 20-19; W. Gittins, A. E. H. Castro, C. J. Roe and A. H. Castro (Kowloon Tong) beat A. C. Tribble, G. E. Taylor, A. W. Ramsey and T. W. Carr 21-16; K. Y. Hsu, T. K. Lim, W. J. Howard and A. J. Kew (Kowloon Tong) beat C. J. Tacchi, W. Naef, L. Jack and A. Spary 18-16.

VICTORY FOR INDIANS

Entertaining the Hongkong Electric Recreation Club, the Indian Recreation Club won by 32 shots.

A. K. Suffiad, A. H. Madar, A. M. Wahab and A. K. Minu (I. R. C.) beat A. Tarbuck, R. A. Owens, C. E. Gahagan and G. G. S. Thomson 19-11; A. H. Rumjahn, A. G. Suffiad, A. O. Madar and M. Y. Adal (I.R.C.) beat W. E. MacFarlane, R. F. Gregory, H. S. McKay and A. F. Paul 24-13; S. O. Bux, R. Nazarin, M. R. Abbas and A. R. Minu (I.R.C.) beat W. E. Orchards, W. E. Baker, V. Sorby and G. T. Padgett 27-14.

British And French Air Force Duels

PARIS, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The French Air Force triumphed over the British Air Force in both football and rugby at the Parcedes Princes stadium to-day.

They won the soccer match by 3-nil, and the rugger game by 32 points to 14.

Valley Cup Tournament

In the second match of the Valley Cup at the Cvill Service yesterday, Police beat Craigengower by one shot.

W. J. Penney, L. C. R. Souza, A. M. Omar, U. M. Omar (Craigengower) beat Soutar, Harrop, Headridge, Glendinning 26-17.

W. H. Sling, K. M. Omar, J. B. Landoll, C. S. Rosselet (Craigengower) beat F. Channing, G. Davies, W. Dall, J. Orem 17-16.

J. H. Xavier, K. F. Modi, T. L. Locke, A. A. Lewis (Craigengower) beat W. Harris, G. Willerton, J. McDonald and J. Fender 28-20.

J. Leonard, W. Ward, W. K. Way, A. E. Coates (Craigengower) lost to E. G. Post, W. Cameron, J. Shepherd, A. E. Carey 9-22.

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NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller

GUNNER IN PANTS FIGHTS NAZI BOMBER

Left His Sick Bed To Defend Ship

NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD CHARLES GOLDEN, of Rotherhithe, leapt from his sickbed in the motor-ship Rosedene when he heard firing.

A few seconds later—wearing only his underclothes—he was at his Lewis gun exchanging shots with a Nazi bomber.

It was bitterly cold, but Golden forgot his influenza and stuck to his gun till the raider went off.

Twelve bombs were dropped, some very close. No damage was done to the ship but nearly every breakable article broke.

The captain, who fired at the plane with a rifle, and the second mate, were slightly wounded in the legs by ricochetting bullets.

Near The Coast

The story was told when the Rosedene (400 tons), of Sunderland, reached an East Coast port.

The vessel was attacked on the previous night, two miles off the coast—apparently by a Heinkel bomber.

When the bombs dropped the small ship was almost lifted out of the water, and the crew thought she would sink.

Captain J. Armstrong, of Par, Cornwall, said, that the plane power-dived and dropped the first bomb within eight yards of the vessel.

"I was in the wheelhouse," he said, "and grabbed my rifle and began taking shots at the plane as it turned to dive again.

Spattered Deck

"The plane circled over the port side and returned, her machine-guns sending streams of bullets which spattered the deck.

"I felt a stinging pain in my right leg as a ricochetting bullet passed through one side of my trousers and out of the other.

"Then the second mate, Thomas H. Wilson, was similarly hit.

"When the plane dived the second time it was met with a steady burst of fire from our Lewis gun and I was amazed to see the 19-year-old gunner standing calmly behind his gun, wearing only his underclothes.

"It was bitterly cold and bullets were striking all parts of the ship, but he did not seem to heed them.

"He was a very plucky boy.

Wanted His Bed

"I could see the tracers hitting the Nazi and expected it to retire from the fight sooner than it did.

"It was a grand fight and I'm certain our gunner hit the plane. If we did not bring him down we've done enough damage to give him a headache."

Golden—who was making his first trip in the Rosedene—said: "I was feeling pretty groggy but when I heard the skipper's rifle I knew I was needed on deck.

"I gave the Nazi all I could but what I wanted most was to scare him off so that I could get back to bed."

WIFE NAGGED AT TRIFLE

BECAUSE his wife nagged him and complained that his shoes had not been properly cleaned, a seventy-six-year-old retired Civil Servant was alleged at Bristol to have killed her.

John Frederick Cotty, of Ashley-hill, Bristol, white-haired, feeble and so deaf that he was allowed to sit at the solicitors' table was committed for trial charged with the murder of his wife, aged seventy-eight.

He was alleged to have told a police officer that he had killed his wife because she nagged him and he "saw black."

"Difficult To Please"

Mr. G. R. Paling, prosecuting, said the old couple lived with relatives, Mrs. Cotty was in the habit of complaining about trifles, and was undoubtedly difficult to please.

The relatives heard a noise, and in the Cottys' bedroom found the woman dead in a chair by the fireplace with a strap round her neck. She had apparently been cleaning shoes shortly before her death.

A FEW minutes after she had divorced Herbert Marshall, Miss Edna Best, the film and stage star, was married again at Las Vegas, Nevada. Her third husband is Nat Wolff, her Hollywood agent.

The same judge granted the divorce and performed the wedding ceremony.

Miss Best accused Mr. Marshall of desertion in 1934. They were married in 1926.

HERMIT HAS AN ACCENT

LIVING away from the world on the rocky California coast, dressed only in a piece of sacking, is a contented hermit—who speaks with an Oxford accent.

He is the Rev. Henry Shaw, Oxford graduate, who lives on 16s. a week relief money in a shack made of driftwood. His only companions are five cats.

White-bearded, long-haired, and within four months of his sixtieth birthday, he is still in fine physical condition, as hard as nails. In all weathers he has a daily bathe in the surf.

To-day, comparing his situation with that of his fellow men, he says he has no regrets over his break with civilisation.

"I have little money, little expense and no worry whatever," he explains. "I seldom think of the past and never of the future. I live for the day."

After leaving Oxford, Shaw distinguished himself in investigating Church irregularities in Wales.

"Some pretty high persons went to prison," he says, "but the scandal made things unpleasant and I knew I'd better clear out.

"I went to Canada, didn't like the way things were there, and came on here."

His shack is some miles north of Port Bragg.

He learned the undertaking business and for years operated a mortuary, serving a huge area of the sparsely settled timber country.

DISASTER IN RAPIDS

Eighty Passengers Drown When Ship Sinks

Chungking, Apr. 21.

Over 80 passengers were drowned when the steamer Ming Yung, of the Min Seng Company, sank in the rapids of the Chialing River, north of Chungking, yesterday.

Of about 150 passengers only 60 so far are reported to have been rescued.—*Reuter.*

MILLION TO 1 AIR ESCAPE

SITTING comfortably in the rear turret of an R.A.F. reconnaissance plane, a young air gunner did not know that his life hung by a thread.

Neither did he know that he was alone in the machine several thousand feet up, and that the other members of the crew had taken to their parachutes.

But minutes later, by a million-to-one chance, the gunner was safely on the ground. The "Bring 'em Back Alive" plane had landed itself!

This amazing freak of luck happened in France a few days ago. Already it has gone down as a legend of the air.

Watching for Ice

The plane had set out on a reconnaissance flight over enemy territory.

In the cabin the pilot and his colleagues watched anxiously for signs of ice formation—dreaded enemy of the airman; in the rear turret the gunner sat at his gun, his telephone clamped to his ears.

If the ice formed and the plane became unmanageable the orders to "bale out" would come to him through the phone.

The ice came.

For desperate minutes the pilot fought to keep the plane on an even keel and maintain altitude. It was a losing battle.

'Jump' Order not Heard

Eventually he shouted into his mouthpiece: "Jump." One by one, the men floated down.

All but the rear gunner. He had not heard the instruction. Ice had frozen his phone.

Still at his post, he smiled happily as he saw that the plane was making a good course and nearing home.

Gradually the plane nosed down for earth in a long sweeping glide—the ice was dragging it down.

Finally the machine "pancaked."

Found Cabin Empty

The gunner was badly shaken, but unhurt. He thought of his colleagues in the cabin, jumped from the turret and ran to their "rescue"—to find the cabin empty.

Only then did the luckiest young man in the world realise how miraculously he had escaped from the jaws of death.

The "Daily Mirror" told the story to a well-known airman that night. "It was a million-to-one against that plane landing safely," said a well-known airman.

"The ice might have made it slip or spin. To have landed it must have come in on a flat glide and would have needed miles of perfectly flat land to ensure a safe landing.

"That young gunner can thank his lucky stars."

No doubt, somewhere in France, a young gunner is doing so.

WON D.S.M. FOR FACING DEATH WITH SPANNER

Chief Petty Officer Baldwin receiving his medal from the King at Portsmouth on December 19.

MINE HERO DIES AT HIS POST

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CHARLES E. BALDWIN, who was decorated by the King for his part in one of the most dangerous exploits of the war, has been killed by an accident on service.

He was one of the five members of the Vernon Mine Establishment, Portsmouth, whose job it was to dismantle German mines washed up on the coast.

They faced tremendous risks—and the only weapon with which they fought was a spanner.

All five were awarded medals, "In recognition of great courage and daring," for venturing out off the coast in darkness to render a mine safe.

Of Baldwin's colleagues, Lieut.-Commander J. G. D. Ouvry and Lieut.-Commander Roger Lewis received the D.S.O., Lieut. John Glenny the D.S.C., and Able-Seaman A. Vearncombe the D.S.M.

They had volunteered for the task, and there is not the slightest doubt that they have saved hundreds of lives and thousands of tons of shipping.

GUN-GIRL STRIPPED VICTIM

New York.

LAKE CHARLES, Louisiana, police are holding a snarling, high-tempered gun-girl, who confessed that, after forcing a salesman to strip in a lonely field, she shot him dead, and later slugging her male accomplice because he was "too yellow" to rob a bank.

Joseph Calloway, tyre salesman, picked up the couple as he drove along a lonely road. Later the girl stuck a gun in his ribs and forced him to stop.

Then, leading him into the woods, she forced him to remove his clothes. Naked, on his knees, he begged for mercy, but she shot him through the head, taking his clothes, which netted her only £4, and a cheap watch.

Next she took his car and tried to persuade her accomplice to help her rob a bank, but he demurred.

She told the police: "He was yellow, so I socked him over the head with my gun and left him in the car. I haven't seen him since. He was a yellow rat, but I'll hang before I'll tell you mugs his name."

The girl's name is Tonie Henry. Her husband, Claude Henry, is in prison for manslaughter.

"When Things Are Serious" Leaflet Raid

BERLIN.

A PAMPHLET entitled "What Do You Do When Things Become Serious?" prepared in collaboration with the Army High Command, has been distributed to all the people of Berlin.

The pamphlet gives advice on making a will, on getting their personal affairs in order, how to deal with enemy troops landed by parachute, espionage, sabotage, treason and on how to act in air raids and gas attacks.

Copies of this pamphlet were handed to foreign newspaper correspondents without comment at the last Foreign Office Press conference.

This is all part of the campaign which Hitler's propagandists, are now running at full blast to create the impression that a big attack on the Western Front is imminent.

The "high light" of this propaganda campaign so far has been Goering's speech to the German youth, in which he said the war must be decided in the West.

Brauchitsch Returning

It is reported that General von Brauchitsch, the German Commander-in-Chief, was returning from another inspection tour of the West Front, particularly the Rhine sector, where he has been since Sunday.

Prices on the officially-regulated Berlin Stock Exchange have taken a sharp dive. The chief explanation advanced in German financial circles was that rumours were abroad of new taxes to finance the war.

WOMEN'S 2 HOURS' LYNCH MOB TERROR

TWO negresses—mother and daughter—were rescued from an enraged lynch mob of 500 men by a posse of 25 police near Stockton, Maryland, U.S.A., after an ordeal of terror which lasted two hours.

The mob had raided the county gaol at Snowhill late the previous night in search of an arrested negro who is accused of murdering a local farmer and assaulting his wife. But the authorities, fearing a lynching, had removed the negro to a secret hiding place.

The mob then seized the two negresses—Martha Blake, aged thirty-one, and her daughter Lilian, aged fourteen—who were being held as material witnesses in the same case.

The women cowered in their cells as the mob tore down the iron door, grabbed them and dragged them through a window.

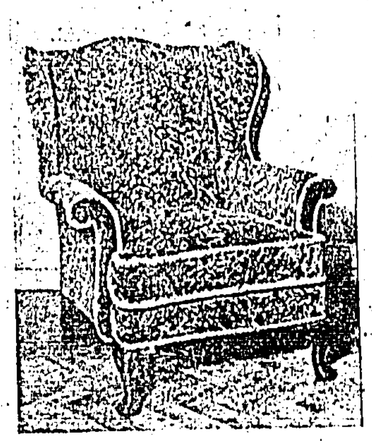
They were shown a rope and told: "How would you like to have this around your necks?"

The mob then drove off with the screaming women, heading for the nearby town of Stockton in search of the man.

The leaders forced the women to tell the name of the negro whom the police, to protect him from lynching, had removed to an undisclosed place.

The mob was dispersed and the women reached by State police after a clash in which two of the mob and one policeman were injured.

. . . they can't come, thank goodness!



Your favourite chair will not be usurped by your neighbour's wife. Your party smile will not contort your well-washed face. You will put on your slippers and you will gnaw your chicken bone. After dinner you will settle down in your Parker-Knoll and think of all the letters you should be writing, and all the nonsense you might have been talking if your neighbour's wife had not caught cold . . . That chair has ruined your social career—so what?

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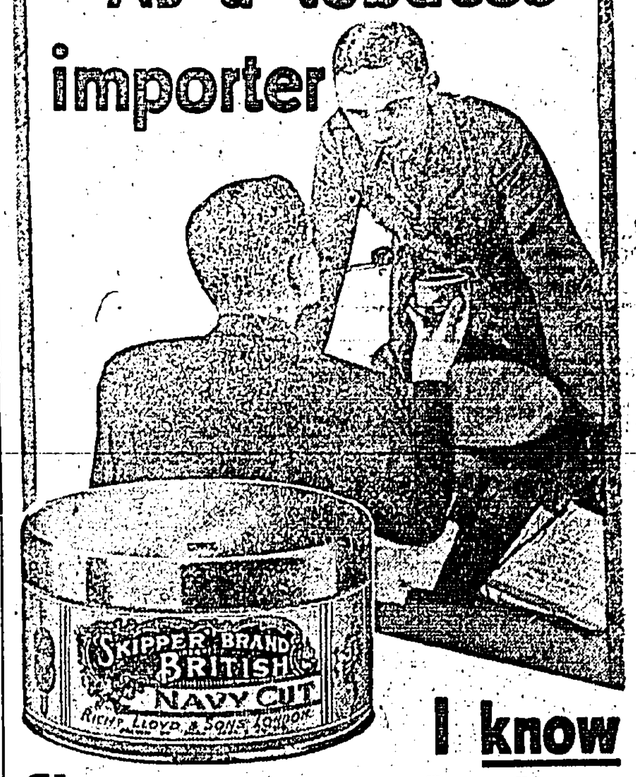

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Count the "TELEGRAPHS" everywhere

Ingrams of Arabia (Mr. and Mrs.) begin a new romance

"INGRAMS OF ARABIA" has been given a new post, it is announced in London... Which means that his wife has been given a new post, too.

She has shared his work, his knowledge and his reputation. She is not merely the wife of Mr. William Harold Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E., British Colonial Administrator, but Mrs. "Ingrams of Arabia."

Ingrams is the name—singular. But really it is plural.

It *has* been almost since 1930 when Mr. Ingrams and Miss Doreen Shortt, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Shortt, former Home Secretary and film censor, were married in Mayfair.

Now Mr. Ingrams is to change from being British Resident Adviser to the Sultan of Mukalla, in the Hadramaut, Southern Arabia, to being Chief Secretary, Aden, further south.

His wife goes with him. She is thirty-four; he is forty-three—reputed to know more of the Arabs than any Briton since Colonel T. E. Lawrence.

Biblical Kingdom

For three years as adviser to the Qu'aiti Sultan of Mukalla and the Kathiri Sultan of Seiyun, and in political charge of three other sultanates, Mr. Ingrams has been a power in the Hadramaut—Biblical kingdom of the Queen of Sheba.

For their work in the Hadramaut he and his wife were last year awarded the T. E. Lawrence gold medal of the Central Asian Society.

When he was a colonial civil servant in Aden he and his wife explored the unknown hinterland of the Hadramaut. They travelled on camels, dressed as Arabs, where no Europeans had travelled before, and found it to be a wild land of eternal wars, gangsterdom and blood feuds.

This six-foot-tall, fair-haired, pale-blue-eyed Englishman and his wife brought "Ingrams' Peace" to the 300,000 warring bedouins of the interior.

Sometimes his wife went touring alone. Once she took details personally of thirty-two separate wars all flourishing in a single district.

Once a chieftain talked to her from a second storey window, being afraid to come down because he was at war with all his neighbours.

She and her husband watched battles going on from their hosts' drawing-room windows.

They carried no weapons, but took a draft of a truce to each one of the hostile tribes.

Eighteen months later they had 1,300 signatures of tribal chiefs and heads of families, pledging themselves to a three-year truce and to accept the jurisdiction of local courts—the first truce that the Hadramaut had ever known.

As soon as the peace was declared the price of rifles in the Hadramaut slumped from 700 dollars each to 150 dollars. Many of the hundred thousand natives who had fled the country began to return with wealth earned in other lands.

Wore Arab Dress

The gratitude of the Arabs was sincere. They called Mr. Ingrams "The Friend of the Hadramaut" and "The man with the honestest eyes we have ever seen." They brought their disputes to him and accepted his ruling without question.

At Mukalla Mr. Ingrams and his wife wear Arab dress, touch no alcohol, and observe Arab customs out of respect for the natives. They insist on other Europeans at the Residency doing the same. Tennis and other European games are banned from the Residency grounds.

The post of chief secretary, Aden, which Mr. Ingrams is to take up, is being created to take the place of those of political secretary and civil secretary on the vacation of these posts by their present holders, Lieut.-Colonel Lake, who is retiring, and Major Sinclair, who is reverting to the Indian Government service.

Mr. Ingrams will be succeeded at Mukalla by Mr. G. A. Joy, resident commissioner, New Hebrides.

CARRY ON!

When this B.E.F. soldier arrived in London on leave he had no trouble in finding willing helpers to carry his "excess baggage."

Naval Officer Bargained with Nazis for Jews

A SCHEME for the evacuation of Jews from Germany, with part of their assets, and what was described by counsel as a "delicate and dangerous mission," were mentioned in the Court of Appeal before Lords Justices Slesser, Luxmoore and Goddard.

Mr. Edward Terrell, on behalf of Commander Thomas Godman, of Cainscross House, Cainscross, Stroud, supported an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Cassels, in Chambers.

This decision ordered that Commander Godman's statement of claim in his action against Lord Winterton, Mr. Robert T. Pell, Mr. George Rublee and Mr. Joseph Cotton, should be struck out in so far as it concerned Mr. Pell, described as a member of the permanent diplomatic staff of the U.S. State Department.

The Terrell said that Commander Godman was a loyal Englishman serving in the British Navy, as he did in the last war.

His claim was for reasonable remuneration for services rendered to Lord Winterton and the three other defendants, acting as a committee to assist in solving the problem of Jews domiciled in Germany and to enable them to leave Germany.

Dr. Schacht's Visit

The appeal concerned only Mr. Pell directly. The action, so far as Lord Winterton and Mr. Rublee and Mr. Cotton—the two latter, like Mr. Pell, being Americans—were concerned, was stayed pending decision in the case of Mr. Pell.

Commander Godman went to Germany and established contact with various influential members of the German Government. He came back to England and Mr. Cotton gave him £200 for his expenses.

Commander Godman returned to Germany, where he was told by Dr. Schacht, head of the German National Bank, that Herr Hitler had agreed that Dr. Schacht should go to England and negotiate a settlement of claim, without any other evidence, makes it quite clear that it is an action brought against these Sovereign authorities through their agents. It follows that this appeal fails and must be dismissed with costs."

Lords Justices Luxmoore and Goddard agreed.

ROTARY CLUB

Rotarian J. H. Montgomery will speak at to-morrow's meeting of the Rotary Club on his "Home Leave via South Africa." This is his third talk on the same subject and has been arranged by popular request.

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• TO-DAY & TO-MORROW •

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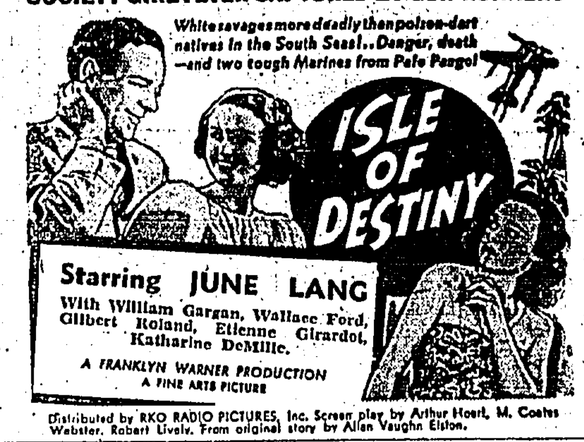

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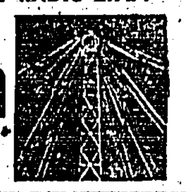

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GILMAN'S—the car people

HITLER: MAN OF INSANE FURIES

First Chapter In Sir Neville Henderson's dramatic document of events that led to the war in Europe

See Page Four

TO-DAY, on Page Four, the "Hongkong Telegraph" begins publication of the most dramatic story ever printed in any newspaper in the Far East.

To-day, Sir Nevile tells you of his impressions of the Nazi leaders.

To-morrow, he will tell you of Goering's threat to the British Empire.

In succeeding chapters, which will be published daily in this newspaper, you will learn the momentous secrets that lie behind the war.

One man, more than any other in Britain, knows these secrets.

He is Sir Nevile Henderson, Britain's Ambassador to Germany till last September.

And it is his story—intimate chapters of living history—that you read.

REMEMBER, SIR NEVILE'S REVELATIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE TO THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

In a Daventry broadcast last week, Sir Nevile told of the reasons which have led him—breaking the diplomat's traditional silence—to tell his story.

"It is so important, everyone should understand," he said.

Sir Nevile's document, it should be emphasised, is no mere amplification of his White Paper, published last September.

It pictures the whole sweep of events as Hitler's plan of a European Empire took shape.

British Fleet Sunk Again!

Nazis Being Fed On Wishful Thinking

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Apr. 21 (UP).—German propaganda is still busy sinking the entire British Grand Fleet.

Apparently though, the Nazis do not feel they should hurry about it, because the notorious Nazi news agency, DNB declares that "the destruction of Britain's so-called Grand Fleet has begun step by step."

One such step, according to DNB is a series of shattering attacks on four British cruisers and five troopships which were attempting to land more British expeditionary forces.

However, even the official German news agency hasn't the gall to suggest the precise effect of these "shattering attacks".

However, it does go so far as to claim that the British navy "has been forced into open battle".

Land Operations

So far as land operations in Norway are concerned, the DNB contends itself by claiming that Narvik is still held by the Nazis, and adds that a Norwegian woman and child were killed to-day when they refused to take shelter during a bombardment.

It is officially admitted that the British have landed troops north and south of Trondheim.

On the other hand, it is claimed that German troops have reached Lillehamme after a "sledge-hammer advance, which is rapidly assuming the character of a pursuit" of the scattering Norwegian defenders.

It is also reported that the Germans have almost reached Aamot and have occupied Gloevik, 30 miles east of Lillehamme.

BIG AIR FIGHT IN FRANCE

British Planes Score Brilliant Victory

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that eight British fighters this morning encountered 12 Messerschmitts 109 in the neighbourhood of Saarlautern.

Our fighters attacked and two enemy machines were shot down and were seen to crash in German territory.

A third Messerschmitt was driven down, apparently out of control.

Second Engagement

During the afternoon in an engagement with a strong formation of enemy fighters, another British patrol shot down one Messerschmitt 110 and one Messerschmitt 109, both of which fell in French territory.

Another 109 is believed to be destroyed.

One of our pilots was slightly wounded during the first action and made a successful forced landing.

All our aircraft returned safely.

Official Communique

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 21 (UP).—The following is the text of the official communique issued by the Air Ministry to-day.

"The offensive against enemy air forces and air transportation services operating against Norway has been further developed during the past night and this morning.

"In addition to a successful attack on the Germans at Aalborg in Northern Denmark, already reported, the R.A.F. last night bombed airdromes now occupied by the Germans at Kristiansand and Stavanger.

"It is now known that in the attack upon Aalborg bombs were dropped from a low height and damage caused to a hangar.

"One aircraft, after dropping its bombs, attacked with machine-gun fire a German transport aircraft which was about to land at the base. Fires were also started at one airdrome by other aircraft which followed."

'Dromo Set On Fire

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Further details of the raid on Christian-

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

All Not Well For Hitler In Norway

NAZIS LEARNING THE BITTER TRUTH

AMSTERDAM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is learnt from Berlin that many Germans, who had expected an announcement of some great military or naval success to mark Hitler's birthday are feeling disappointed.

The absence of such victory has impressed the people with the fact that the operations in Scandinavia are not going quite as well as was obviously expected at the beginning, while the belated official admission that the British have indeed landed and are in action, has convinced the people that Norway is not going to be a three weeks' campaign like Poland.

Business men are saying that Germany is further from ensuring her iron ore supply than before the operations started.

Housewives, however, hope that butter and egg rations will be increased following the dominations of Denmark, though hitherto there is no sign of it.

ALLIED FORCES IN NORWAY AT GRIPS WITH INVADERS

British re-take Hamar, report

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 21 (REUTER). — UNCONFIRMED REPORTS HERE STATE THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAVE RECAPTURED HAMAR.

The reports are given with reserve, but they follow a Norwegian official announcement.

British troops, equipped with tanks and other heavy armament, are reported to have come partly by rail and partly by road.

Colonel Weiss, the German commander at Trondheim, is reported to be making hurried preparations to meet Allied attacks from the north and south.

NAZIS ATTACK NAMSOS

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—An official communique states that there was considerable enemy air activity at Namsos on Saturday.

Many bombs were dropped.

Extensive damage was done to the town but the only Allied loss was one British trawler sunk.

There were no casualties to Allied troops.

Norwegian Communique

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—An official Norwegian communique issued to-day states that on Saturday "the Germans attacked our posts on both sides of the lake of Mjoese.

"Our troops maintained their positions. German planes bombed Lillehammer and several other places including Andalsnes Harbour.

"Many German planes passed north to the district around Trondheim."

The lake of Mjoese is just south of Hamar. The town of Lillehammer is north of Hamar.

Andalsnes is on the west coast south of Trondheim.

German Claims

BERLIN, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—A High Command communique states that enemy naval forces bombarded Narvik on April 20 and that they made no attempts to land troops.

German troops in the Narvik region captured 8,000 rifles and 315 machine guns.

German troops in the Oslo region, further reinforced, continue to advance quickly in all directions.

Transports of men and material to Norway continue to an increased extent.

The actions of strong air force units against enemy attempts to land at Namsos and Andalsnes on April 20 were remarkably successful.

Nazis Trapped At Narvik

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21, (Reuter). In the past few days, half of Trondheim's 70,000 inhabitants have evacuated to the hills outside the town.

Round Narvik German forces are said to be virtually trapped.

A constant stream of German aeroplanes is seen flying towards Narvik.

It is believed that they are taking provisions rather than troops as food is very short there.

Parachute Troops

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21, (Reuter).—Fighting is reported to have occurred at Namsos between the German and Allied forces.

It is understood that the Germans dropped a number of troops by parachute.

This difficult operation is believed to have been undertaken because the Germans have failed to obtain possession of the town of Grong which is 25 miles east of Namsos.

This failure is rendering railway transport impossible.

The newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" states that the Norwegians still hold Hegre Fort, east of Trondheim. They have refused the German effort to open a parley on the subject of surrender.

New German Claim

BERLIN, Apr. 21, (Reuter).—The official news agency claimed that German troops, advancing rapidly

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

ALLIES LAND 50,000 TROOPS IN NORWAY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, Apr. 21 (Domei).—According to reports received in New York, the Allies have landed 50,000 troops in Norway.

They comprise two British and one French divisions.

Landings have been made at Narvik, Namsos and at two other places, while German forces have been continuously transported to Norway by air.

Both the Allied and German forces are now attempting to occupy important cities in the interior in order to consolidate future operations.

Fresh Precautions By Nazis' Neighbours

EVACUATION OF SWISS FRONTIER TOWNS

GENEVA, Apr. 21 (Domei).—Switzerland has ordered the evacuation of inhabitants from the frontier areas bordering belligerent States, and the withdrawal of all commodities available for military use.

The order has been made by the Swiss Government as a precaution against the possible violation of Switzerland's neutrality by the combatant countries.

Compulsory Labour

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter). Fresh precautionary measures were announced to-day.

The Government has asked Parliament to enforce the law concerning compulsory labour service which was emergency.

It has also requested credit for 65,000,000 kroner for artillery and materials.

Nazi Espionage

More "Nazi Fifth Column activity" is revealed by the "Social Demokraten," which asserts that the "Cubo" organisation, which pretends to be a sports and physical culture association, actually exists to spread Nazi doctrines among Swedish youth.

Swiss Warning

BERNE, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—"We have three dangers at our door," declared General Guisan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Army, said to-day.

"There is external danger—don't let us talk about it. There is internal danger arising from the fact that certain foreigners here fail to understand that we will not tolerate any sabotage or propaganda or false news.

"The third danger comes from some of our own people who fail to understand the gravity of the situation and

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

COMMUNAL RIOTS

Eleven Killed In New Disturbances

RANGOON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Eleven were killed and 69 injured in an outbreak of communal disturbances here.

Trouble began yesterday on the eve of the celebrations in honour of the prophet's birthday.

Six Stabbed To Death

Troops and Police were called out to restore order after six people had been stabbed to death.

To-day the Police fired on a mob of Hindus and Moslems in the street.

—It is learned that one person died from gunshot wound.

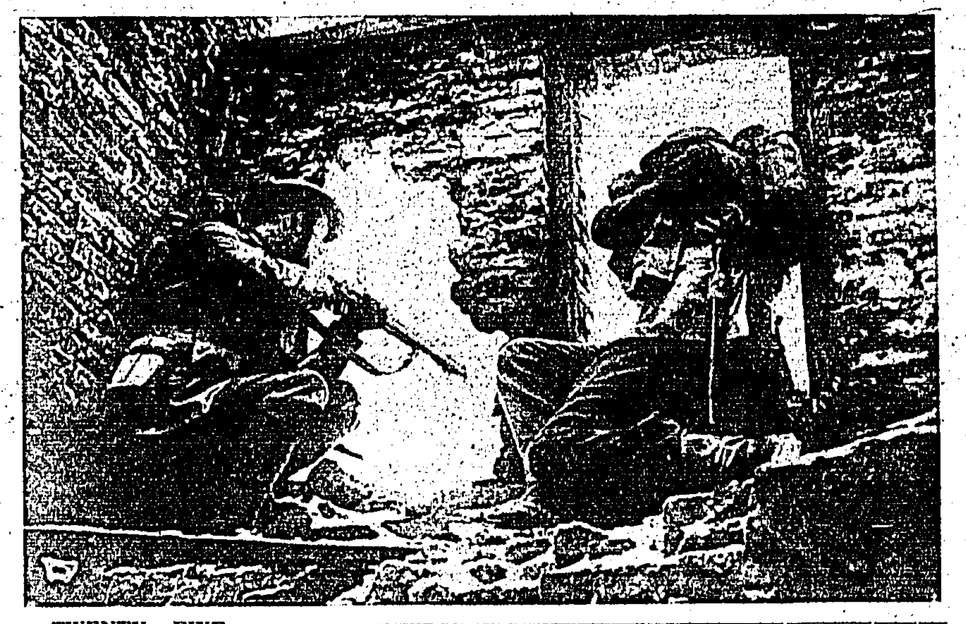
Sporadic assaults occurred throughout the day.

Gift To Chungking Government

SHANGHAI, Apr. 22 (Reuter).—Liu Fou-hsien, a 75-year old Chinese resident of Johannesburg, has contributed £900 to the Chinese National Government, states the "Sin Wan Pao."

Liu is a native of Meihsien, Kwangtung Province, and has lived in South Africa for over 40 years.

THEIR FATHERS FOUGHT ON SAME SPOT



TWENTY - FIVE years ago men of the Welsh Guards valiantly defended a village "somewhere in France" in the face of a terrific artillery bombardment which practically demolished all the buildings in the vicinity. To-day, on the same site, men of the same regiment stationed in France are training for the campaign on the Western Front, this picture showing two Welsh Guardsmen in action in one of the half-destroyed buildings.—Domei.

NAZIS ATTEMPT MASS AIR TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 21 (UP).—For the first time in history, mass movement of troops by aeroplanes is being attempted by the Nazis.

It is reported that Germany is now flying 2,000 soldiers to Norway daily from the Aalborg aerodrome, which to-day was subjected to intensive raids by British machines.

A joint communique issued by the Admiralty and War Office says that considerable enemy air activity caused extensive damage to Namsos yesterday.

Many bombs were dropped but the only Allied loss was one tanker sunk.

There were no casualties among the Allied troops, this being the first official reference indicating that the British are at Namsos.

Aircraft Successes

The Air Ministry announced: "Our aircraft last night successfully attacked the aerodrome at Aalborg in northern Denmark—the first bombing of Denmark—which serves as a German base against Norway."

The communique added that bombs damaged a hangar and a German transport plane, while British planes machine-gunned the aerodrome.

It is also reported that British machines bombed the Kristiansand aerodrome for the first time, and that Stavanger was attacked from the air for the eleventh time.

The Germans grounded their planes, where they were bombed.

Many bombs hit the Stavanger aerodrome's runways and an explosion was also caused in the aerodrome.

British planes attacked a seaplane close by, and after their exploits, the British machines returned safely to their bases.

Sea Traffic Stopped

With sea traffic allegedly stopped by the reported Allied mine blockade of the whole German and Danish coast, the Air Ministry claims that the R.A.F. has struck at some of the remaining routes whereby German reinforcements and supplies may be sent to Norway.

Because of this, Germany is now flying 2,000 soldiers to Norway daily from Aalborg.

NAZIS WESTERN FRONT CLAIMS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Apr. 21 (UP).—An official Nazi communique respecting to-day's activity on the Western Front declares:

"Enemy scouting actions were thrust back with considerable enemy losses, but no German losses southwest of Saarlautern and southwest of Bergzabern.

"On the German-French frontier, several air battles developed on April 20. One German plane crashed in flames. Five enemy planes of various types were shot down by German pursuit planes, and by anti-aircraft fire over German and French territory."

THE WAR IN CHINA

JAPANESE DEFEATS

Chinese Scoring In C. China Campaign

Many Chinese successes on Central China fronts during the week-end were reported in military despatches received in Chungking, according to "Central News."

Climaxing last week's operations, Anyi, the North Kiangsi town outside Nanchang, was retaken by the Chinese yesterday afternoon. Anyi is the third important town in the province to have returned to Chinese hands: the other two are Tsinganand Fenghsin.

Chinese forces are now concentrating their operations on Nanchang and Yungsiu, 30 miles north of Nanchang. Their vanguards are reported to be only a few miles from their objectives.

Sabotage Activities

On the North Hunan front Chinese forces intensified their sabotage activities on the railway north of Yoyang, and have completely disrupted Japan-

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

LATEST

JAPANESE NAVAL MANOEUVRES IN SOUTH CHINA

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

KWEILIN, Apr. 21 (UP).—According to Chinese military reports, big scale Japanese naval manoeuvres are being carried out in the South China Sea, covering an area from the Paracel Islands to Hainan Island, the Amoy coast and the Gulf of Tonkin.

The reports add that 65 Japanese warships from the third and fifth Imperial Japanese fleets are participating in the war games, and that the manoeuvres are intended to pay particular attention to the movement of British and American naval craft.

See Back Page For Further Late News

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POST OFFICE

As from 15th April 1940 the inclusive air mail postage rates will be as follows:

Destination	Imperial Airways Services Letters per ½ oz.	Postcard each
British Possessions Protectorates and Mandated Territories		
Anglo Egyptian Sudan		
Eire	$1.15	$0.52
Egypt		
Iraq		
Kwait		
Dutch East Indies		
Iran		
Indo-China	.25	.15
Thailand (Siam)	.30	.18
Other places	1.20	.60

By sea to Singapore and by K.L.M. Service onwards

Dutch East Indies		
Iran	$1.15	$ .52
Europe (except Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Eire, Malta and Gibraltar)	1.20	.60

The inclusive air mail postage rates for the "Air France" and "Pan American Airways" services, and the postage rates for surface transport are unchanged. A blue air mail label must be affixed to all air mail correspondence.

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Amoy ..... Apr. 22.
Haiphong ..... Apr. 22.
Saigon ..... Apr. 22.
Straits and Europe via Negapatam (Letters only)—London date, 24th February ..... Apr. 22.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Manila (San Francisco date, 24th March). Apr. 22.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 16th April. ..... Apr. 23.
Manila ..... Apr. 23.
Saigon ..... Apr 23.
Shanghai ..... Apr. 23.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 17th April. Apr. 24.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service". London date 17th April. Apr. 24.

OUTWARD MAILS
Monday, Apr. 22

Haiphong ..... Noon.
Saigon ..... 6.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Suez and London Parcels—due London 3rd June

K.P.O.
Parcels ..... Apr. 22, 3 p.m.
Reg. ..... Apr. 22, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... Apr. 22, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels ..... Apr. 22, 3 p.m.
Reg. ..... Apr. 22, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... Apr. 22, 7 p.m.
Bangkok ..... 7 p.m.

Tuesday, Apr. 23
Sandakan ..... 2.30 p.m.
Parcels only for Tientsin ..12.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A., by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 30th April.
K.P.O.
Reg., ... Apr. 23, 5 p.m.
Ord., ... Apr. 23, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg., ... Apr. 23, 5 p.m.
Ord., ... Apr. 23, 7 p.m.
Saigon ..... 7 p.m.

Wednesday, Apr. 24
Parcels only for Tientsin ..12.30 p.m.
Japan ..... 7 p.m.
Straits ..... 7.00 p.m.

Thursday, Apr. 25
Haiphong ..... 3.00 p.m.
Amoy ..... 7 p.m.

Saturday, Apr. 27
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mombasa, Beira, Lourenco-Marques, East and South Africa ..... 5.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 5th May.
G.P.O. & K.P.O.
Reg., ... Apr. 27, 5 p.m.
Ord., ... Apr. 27, 5.30 p.m.

Monday, April 29
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Suez and London Parcels—due London, 10th June.
K.P.O.
Parcels, ... Apr. 29, 3 p.m.
Reg., ... Apr. 29, 5 p.m.
Ord., ... Apr. 29, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels, ... Apr. 29, 3 p.m.
Reg., ... Apr. 29, 5 p.m.
Ord., ... Apr. 29, 7 p.m.
Canton ..... 7 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE, COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1940, at Noon in the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors, for the financial year ended 31st December, 1939, and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th April to 30th April, 1940, both days inclusive.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.
14 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

As from to-day beer bottles bearing the Trademarks of the undersigned, will be redeemed at:—

Quarts—5 cents each
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Managers:
Ewo Brewery Co.,
Shanghai.

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Union Brewery Ltd.,
Shanghai.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1940.

It's Hard To Argue With A General

"WHEN out in France I had an argument with a general and got the better of him. . . . Now they are trying to kick me out of the Army by the back door on medical grounds."

Scarborough magistrates were told this by John Norman Ellis, of Harrogate, who wore the uniform of a second-lieutenant.

After twice failing to answer a summons, Ellis was arrested and fined 10s. for having an improperly screened headlight.

It was during this case that he was questioned about his right to wear military uniform.

"Couldn't Bully Mo"

The Clerk: Are you still in his Majesty's Forces

Ellis: Well, I am told I'm to be invalided out.

The Clerk: Have you had notice from the Army authorities?

Ellis: It is a long story. The General could not get me out by the front door, so he got me out by the back. It isn't easy for a second-lieutenant to argue with a General. They could not bully me because I am a Yorkshireman. They got me in a nervous state and they are saying I am a nervous wreck. My commission is not relinquished. They cannot take it from me like that.

The Clerk: The point is that you are not now in a position to wear military uniform.

Wants Compensation.

Ellis: I was given my commission by the King. I am entitled to be compensated for my loss of health. I was interviewed by two Army doctors at York on November 30, but not examined. I have written to York four times since, but have had no reply.

The Chief Constable: I can prove he has been retired on medical grounds and is no longer in the Forces, though he continues to wear uniform.

The Clerk said Ellis should make further inquiries on his position. He was clearly under the impression that he had a right to wear the uniform.

'MAGINOT' BALLOONS FOR N. SEA

Tied to 500-mile line of ships

Beating Air Raids

By WILLIAM COURTENAY

PLANS FOR A 500-MILE "MAGINOT LINE" OF BARRAGE BALLOONS TO GUARD BRITAIN'S EAST COAST FROM NAZI AIR RAIDERS HAVE BEEN DEVISED BY MR. H. O. SHORT, HEAD OF THE GREAT FLYING BOAT FIRM.

The balloons would be moored to ships specially protected against magnetic mines, and equipped with anti-aircraft guns. Heavily-armed, high-speed motor-launches would also patrol the "Maginot Line" for lurking U-boats.

Mr. H. O. Short, with his brothers, the late Eustace and Horace Short, was a pioneer of free ballooning. The "Maginot Line" he envisages would stretch from the Thames right along the East Coast.

The ships to which the balloons would be moored would lie far out at sea. They would only have to keep line, so speed would not be essential.

Not On Towns

Mr. Short told me: "To avoid the balloons, enemy bombers would have to fly at over 20,000 feet before they could reach the East Coast.

"Anti-aircraft guns would be able to operate without worrying about shells dropping on crowded areas, and bombers shot down would fall with their loads of bombs into the water, and not on our towns."

The "Maginot Line" would also help to break up big formations of bombers, and destroy many before they reached our coast.

The height at which the survivors would have to cross the coast would preclude accurate bombing.

This is the first photograph published in Hongkong of the Aussies at sea en route to Palestine. It shows boat drill aboard one of the ships in the A.I.F. Convoy.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA FOR THE RESERVISTS

MELBOURNE.

"AUSTRALIA is well on the way to becoming a great air Power," said Premier Menzies, pointing out that under the Empire Air Scheme the Commonwealth is to have seven times as many planes as were in the R.A.A.F. before the war.

He claimed that this increase in air strength, in conjunction with the enforced navy and army, would render Australian secure against any serious attack.

Supporting his claim, Mr. Menzies quoted—from "the highest source of advice available to the Government"—"It is not considered possible to establish superiority with ship-borne aircraft over adequate land-based aircraft in so large a country as Australia."

Total number of aeroplanes required was 1,728, of which Britain would provide 1,100 and 563 would be built in the Dominion.

ANOTHER A.I.F.

MELBOURNE.

The question of raising another division of the Second A.I.F., to be known as the Seventh Division, will be considered by the War Cabinet at a meeting in Melbourne next Tuesday.

Plans for the development of the Empire Air Training Scheme will also be before the War Cabinet.

These plans will involve the reorganisation of the Air Board and some realignment of the duties of personnel.

The War Cabinet may also be called upon to decide how the militia forces are to be constituted after June 30, when compulsory service is operating fully.

Forms of income taxation to be imposed and the time for approaching the loan market may occupy the attention of the Economic Cabinet when it meets in Melbourne on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Important recommendations for a review of the censorship system and investigations into the distribution of military uniforms may be considered by the full Federal Cabinet when it meets in Melbourne next Monday.

A detachment of 55 personnel for the Second A.I.F., being the first from New Guinea, are to arrive at Brisbane to-night. They will be inspected at the wharf and taken by motor transport to Redbank military camp and allotted to units of the A.I.F. Other than those who have qualifications or desire to join technical units they will be posted to the 2/12th Battalion.

NATIONAL REGISTER

CANBERRA.

Analysis of the National Register indicates that the information will be of great value to the Man-power Committee in organising the air training scheme.

Preliminary tabulation of the 2,000,000 personal cards is nearing completion, but tabulation of about 1,000,000 wealth cards will not be completed for several months.

The National Register Board claims that the response to the register has been 98 per cent. effective.

Many thousands of cards have been referred back for checking, but evidence of deliberate faking or jocularity are rare.

Most of the humorists have used the wealth cards to pull the Government's leg.

PACIFIST MEETINGS

BRISBANE.

Reports of soldiers taking a prominent part in demonstrations against pacifist meetings, principally those in which Communists were taking a leading part, are being investigated by Mr. Street. The Minister said on Tuesday he had the matter under discussion with the Adjutant-General (Major-General C. Miles).

Though he would not indicate what action is likely, Mr. Street is believed to be working on a plan to prevent a recurrence of attacks on platform speakers by uniformed men.

Because of floods in the North, Mr. Street has abandoned his intention of visiting Townsville and Cairns during his present visit to Queensland. He will leave for Melbourne on Sunday to attend a meeting of the War Cabinet on Monday.

HONOURS FOR "ENZEDS"

LONDON.

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to the New Zealander, Andrew McKee, born at Oxford, New Zealand. His family at present are in Surrey.

The Distinguished Flying Medal has been awarded to Corporal Colin B. G. Knight, born at Tolaga Bay.

FILM OF ANZACS

LONDON.

Cinema audiences enthusiastically greeted a newsreel of the Anzacs. A long film of the march through Melbourne prior to the embarkation is considered to be one of the most moving and most impressive war pictures.

SOFT BALL: All You Need Is Stick And Ball

(not very soft)

BY GUY RAMSEY

Soft-ball is the latest sporting craze in Hongkong. You find more and more young people playing it these days.

They play it with a bat a little wider than a cricket-stump, and a ball the size of a grape-fruit. Although they call it "Soft-Ball," the ball is not so soft as you might think.

Its evolutions are bewildering.

Nine-a-Side

Nine men (or girls) play on each side in full teams; one side fields, the other bats.

The ground is a "diamond," similar to that for baseball, but smaller; the distance between bases—the four corners of the diamond—is 30ft. In the centre stands the "pitcher," or bowler, who may deliver the ball under-arm only.

When three of a side are out the whole side is out; a game consists of nine innings.

You can be "out" by being caught, "run out" (touched with the ball between the bases), "struck out" or "fanned" (miss three balls bowled to you).

A good ball must pass (for height) between knee and shoulder and (for direction) over a small pentagon in the ground called the "plate."

Canadian Caper

A man may be on third base, with only 30ft. to cover to get "home," when the batsman cracks a long, high ball into the outfield. The fielder first catches the ball, putting the batsman out, and then hurls it to the "catcher," or wicketkeeper, standing over the plate, to run out the other player rushing from third home.

So fast is the game that he usually succeeds in putting both men out. This is known as a "double play," and triple plays are not unknown.

A batsman requires nice judgment to decide if a ball is good. If a ball is not good and he receives four before he is funned, he automatically takes his base, by going one stage round the diamond.

The pitcher can (in the manner of a bowler) rely on speed or spin. All balls are hit before they can strike the ground, but a skilful pitcher can make the ball almost do tricks in the air.

Joe Louis Plays It

Crack teams in Canada, where the game has grown immensely in popularity of late years, can command an audience of 3,000. Crowds of 500 are common even in small matches. Girls play under the same rules as boys.

World boxing champion Joe Louis has a semi-professional team of Soft-Ball players and his speed in the ring is due in some measure to this game.

Only the catcher wears a single, light glove. Unlike the baseball practice, he wears no mask and no pads. Fielders wear no protection at all. Gym shoes and grey flannels are the normal wear.

But it is not altogether a gentle game. One has to "slide for base" as at baseball by hurling oneself head or feet first at the little mark on which one is "safe."

Journal of the Hongkong Fisheries Research Station
Edited by Dr. G. A. C. Herklots
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METROPOLE HOTEL
CENTRAL - CLEAN
COMFORTABLE - FIREPROOF

'erbert 'iggs 'is collum

A TORK ABOUT ISTERY

cor stone me sideways! looks like i've becom sorta famus all at twice don't it—looks a fair treat dont it," "'erbert 'iggs, collumist"

spose I will 'ave ter give the noospapers sum reel dope now an' i'll be blowed if I knows wot to rite abart but that aint enyfing to wurry abart becos no collumists knows wot they rites abart enyway

fer a start i fink i will give the noospapers sum dope abart internashunal affairs becos its a subJeck nobody knows enyfing abart which makes it tons easier for us columists, see?

as a matter of fack internashunal affairs is a cushy job but befor you kin make a thorough go of it you as ter study 'istery and theres a lot of fings in 'istery wot peepul wot aint columists dont know abart

* * *

if yer reeds istery proper yer finds out that all this 'ere shumozzle in europe now started wen the english wun the battle of cressy. they wun that one becos they 'ad longbowmen and the guts of the blinkin enemy wos soaked wiv rain

annuvver fing was the little ole magna carta. old king jonny wot lorst his best bib an' tucker in the wash wos the bloke wot set that goin. 'e got orl the uvver blokes dander up an' they made a noo lot of lors fer liberty. in the magna carta it sez a bloke carnt go ter chokey fer dets so long as 'e ad the munney ter pay

it wos the barrens wot made ole king jonny toe the blinkin line an' torking abart barrens I can tell yer that little ole nappy boneypart wanted a 'eir but becos 'is ole woman josefeen wos a barreness she didnt 'ave no nippers

then the french revolushan wos corsed by overcharging taxies wich is sumfin wich is goin to corse a spot of trubble in honkong prety soon i can tell yer

* * *

rome wos the corse of a lot of trubble too jus becos they 'ad too meny barfs wich was the corse of rome fallin altho julius ceeser wos a very strong bloke an' chucked a bridge acrost the rine which made the germans get their dander up an' they started ter do a lot ov crool fings like they does now

I red in istery that the germans who was ruled by 'uns an' kisers used ter make prisoners stick their arms inter the fire fer two or three days an' the one wot came out clean wos not guilty

then there wos the rooshians befor little ole joe stalin took over. they wos rooled by a samovar and old olly cromwell wot 'ad a big red nose but wiv deep relijus feelins under it. e fort the battle ov worster on the anniversary ov 'is death

then theres about 'ow old kotex captured mexico and ole king cole callin fer a lite corlumme theres tons ov fings i could tell yer.

I fink I will leve 'em over till necks time—if the editer lets me in agine

Treasure 3,000 year old dug out of desert

CAIRO.

PRECEDED and followed by an escort of armed troops two lorries, laden with treasures of the Pharaoh who ruled Egypt in 1080 B.C. arrived in Cairo yesterday. The finds were made in the desert north-east of the capital three weeks ago.

Four great coffins—two of granite, one of silver and one of pure gold—gold plates, dishes, cups and jewellery are to be exhibited in Cairo Museum, where they will come second only to those of Tutankhamen.

MORE TO COME

Some of the objects were only discovered when the archaeologist, Pierre Montet, who made the find, was preparing to pack the stuff for transport, for, removing the remains of a mummy which had decayed, he found beneath them another collection of jewellery.

One necklace is made of two gold bars, with a golden lotus flower as centrepiece. Another is made of large pieces of lapis lazuli, with a gold clasp.

This one has an inscription declaring that necklaces made for Pharaoh will never be equalled. A pair of golden sandals is enclosed in a gold box with jewels.

There are more treasures to come. In the rose-granite wall of the king's tomb Montet found a huge black granite door blocking the entrance to what may be the burial chamber of Pharaoh's queen, or a storeroom for valuables.

Montet expects to remove the door within a few days.

THE EARL FROM THE TRAWLER

The Earl of Craven, twenty-two, was one of the officers in a trawler that ran aground recently on the north-east coast. He was third engineer and is now taking part in the salvage work.

MYRNA IS BACK WITH BILL

IT'S going to be like old times again. William Powell and Myrna Loy will shortly be seen in "Another Thin Man."

This happy reunion after three years means an introduction, too. For the "Thin Man" and his missus, while gaily dodging gangster bullets, have had time to have a baby.

In fact, the baby, played by irresistible eight-months-old William Anthony Poulsen, is "Another Thin Man."

FOUND ON WAR FRONT, DIED AN AIRMAN

Smuggled Aboard Ship In Sack

MELBOURNE.

A FRENCH orphan found by airmen on the battlefield during the last war, and smuggled to Australia, has been killed in a road accident—soon after becoming an officer in the Royal Australian Air Force.

The boy was found towards the end of the war by members of the Fourth Squadron of the Australian Flying Corps. Both his parents were dead.

It was decided to adopt him, and he lived with the airmen until the armistice.

The boy was smuggled to Australia aboard a troopship in an oat sack labelled "baggage."

One of the airmen appointed himself foster father and looked after the child until he was old enough to join the R. A. A. F.

MAGAZINE PAGE

Princess Elizabeth was 14 Yesterday: St. George's Day Is Celebrated To-morrow

Birthday of a fairy princess

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH was 14 years old yesterday. One day she may be Queen of England. It set me thinking.

I recalled an earlier Princess, little Victoria Alexandrina of Kent, who at 17 came to the throne from the modest obscurity of Kensington Palace; a palace, as somebody said, "very pleasant to drink tea in."

This little girl began her education at five with writing and French, going on to "Moral Stories" and the "Concise History of England."

At seven she was tackling Latin, and had learnt almost by heart a book on British trades.

She was the heiress of England, but she did not know it. Her mother, with an imaginativeness rare in any walk of life, thought the burden of such knowledge might be too much for the child.

Victoria, writing in after years, said that she was about 12 when she came to understand her position, adding that the thought of responsibility to come made her very unhappy.

It was possible to keep Princess Victoria thus ignorant of her status. Princess Elizabeth has long been aware of what the future holds for her. It is difficult to discover from her beautiful behaviour in public whether or not the thought distresses her.

Fairy Tale Stage

MY own daughter is still in the fairy tale stage with regard to Queens. To her they are all, and always, happy and glorious.

But the Princess must, being a quick and sensible child, have observed that her mother does not have much time to call her own. She must already be aware that Mummy has to do many things which fatigue or bore her. And she must sometimes say to herself:

"Mummy is only Daddy's wife. When I'm the Queen I shall have far more to do, because I shall have all Daddy's work as well as things like visiting exhibitions and giving parties to hundreds of people."

And it is no wild guess that sometimes with that picture of the future in mind, the child of 14 may feel a little wistfulness, a little fear.

Most of us accept without resistance what we are brought up to expect, and the Princess is brought up to this job of being Queen of England. She does not go to school with ther girls. Perhaps a school would not be able to cram in the special knowledge fast enough.

Languages are important, a lot of time must go to them. History is important, if you are to bear a crown 900 years old. And this being a commercial age, no doubt she, too, like the earlier Princess, studies a book on British trades.

Play with other children? Not much of it, and not often. Do what you will to level things out, there can be, for this little girl, no chance to drink delight of battle with her peers.

She has no peers, in the sense of equals. To assert that she is a child like other children is the merest pretence. She has a toy house, but it was an official gift. She is taken to the pantomime, the Tournament; but always in a special box, always apart.

She rarely sees a man with his hat on.

Her whole childhood is, and must be, a childhood of years only. Each one of these public appearances, while it is partly a treat, is also partly a discipline.

Her Task Fixed

IF my daughter wants to ravenously eat chocolate, she may. But the King's daughter is on show; her gloves are fixtures, and chocolate, if it is eaten at all, comes decorously and in small quantities from a beautiful box.

She has never been a commoner, she has never known the pleasures and humiliations of being one of a crowd.

Looking forward another four or five years I compare the probable life of the Princess with the future of my own child. The one will, at 18, have her task fixed. She cannot suddenly throw it away, forget all the training of years, and decide that she will be a mannequin or a medico instead.

She must accept it with all its implications, the husband as soon as possible, the children, the eternal the discipline which must never fail.

My daughter, on the other hand, may change her mind and her plans a dozen times between now and 16. At present she wants to be a vet. But if, when school is over, she decides against that, the skies will not fall.

She can take her time about marrying. She can have a scholar's life or a farmer's.

She can, and must, acquire experience of the world by knocking her sense and her wits against the sense and wits of other people.

If she wants money, she will have to earn it. If she wants power, she will have to fight for it. Her life will be flexible, and her future very much of her own making.

In other words, she will go through life as a man in a baby car goes darting freely here and there, taking dangerous corners on two wheels, running out of petrol; obeying the rule of the road (I hope) and seeing some beautiful country by the way.

By State Coach

THE Princess must do her journey through life in a state coach, keeping an unchanging pace, surrounded by guards, making her own rule of the road, travelling along routes already policed and beflagged; Buckingham Palace to the Abbey, Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's, Buckingham Palace to St. Stephen's.

No change of plans allowed, because a whole immense organisation hangs on the correct carrying out of these plans. No happiness——.

No change of plans allowed, because a whole immense organisation hangs on the correct carrying out of these plans. No happiness——.

Perhaps that goes too far. There are many kinds of happiness, and one of the best of them is doing a difficult job well. The Princess Elizabeth is being brought up to undertake one of the most difficult and responsible jobs in the world; if she succeeds in it she will know one of the most satisfying of the world's joys. A verse from the Wisdom of Solomon comes to my mind.

"For she goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, showing herself favourably unto them in the ways, and meeteth them in every thought. For the very true beginning of her is the desire of discipline, and the care of discipline is love."

INANITY FARE

I suppose when Ronald Colman
Is a very old man
There'll still be those dimples
Of Shirley Temple's.

St. GEORGE for ENGLAND

GIBBON has never been forgiven for grossly libelling our patron saint. He identifies him with George of Cappadocia, the Arian bishop of Alexandria from 356 to 361.

This George was born in a fuller's shop, and began his career as an army contractor. He supplied the Roman army with bad pork, and made his fortune.

This did not prevent him from being made Bishop of Alexandria in place of the rightful Bishop, Athanasius, who had been turned out.

As Bishop, he resumed his profiteering habits, which made him unpopular; and when Julian the Apostate restored the hopes of the pagans, they seized Bishop George and literally tore him limb from limb.

His unorthodox opinions prevented him from being canonised as a martyr.

This disreputable person is not the patron saint of England.

The authentic George was a "military tribune"—that is to say a colonel in the Roman army, who was martyred during the last persecution, in 303, and buried at Lydda, where a sixth century church erected in his honour still stands.

For some unknown reason he was called "the great martyr," and legends, soon gathered round his name. He was provided with a dragon as early as the sixth century, and with a horse in the thirteenth, after the Fourth Crusade. The horse in his statute at Constantinople, in the imperial palace used to neigh violently when a hostile army approached the city.

He was adopted as patron saint of England by the Normans in recognition of the assistance which he gave to the Crusaders by appearing among their hurling javelins at the Paynims. In the fourteenth century the Order of the Garter was placed under his patronage and his feast became a red-letter day in the Church Calendar.

I have not heard that he helped us in any of the battles on the Western Front. Perhaps he felt that his equipment was rather out of date. So much for St. George.

☆ ★ ☆

Are we really a patriotic people? Foreigners think we are.

The Germans are fond of saying that the Englishman's motto is "My country, right or wong" I used to think that this precious epigram was spoken by an American, but I have run it to earth as a toast given at Norfolk in the year after Waterloo by a gentleman of the curious name of Decatur.

I do not think it is true of our countrymen that they defend their country's actions with a bad conscience.

We are not so demonstratively patriotic as most other nations.

We have an unusually large number of anti-patriots who, more or less sincerely, believe that England differs from other misguided rascals in never being in the right even by accident.

But there is another reason. In Rudyard Kipling's "Stalky and Co." there is a scene where a well-meaning visitor tries to rouse enthusiasm among the boys by flamboyant talk about "our country." It fell absolutely flat. That kind of thing, the boys thought, is in bad taste.

Kipling was quite right. The Englishman loves his country as a man loves his wife.

Privately he is convinced that she is the best and most charming woman in the world. But as to boasting about her perfections, it is simply not done.

☆ ★ ☆

Again, a good deal of patriotism consists in hatred of other nations. We, I am thankful to say, are bad haters.

We were worked up into hating Germany during the last war, and we proved that Lowell's words about the national character are still true. "The Englishman is not quarrelsome, but he has an indefatigable durability of fight in him."

That we have short memories is illustrated by the following story:

An American and an Englishman met casually and got on very well together. When they parted the American said, "Well, sir, I like you very well; but I must tell you that I hate the English. I can't get over the burning of Washington." (This unfortunate incident took place in 1812. As an act of reprisal, our troops burnt some public buildings in the American capital.)

"No. Did we?" said the Englishman in surprise.

"Yes," you did."

"Well, that is really disgraceful. I knew we burnt Joan of Arc, but I thought Washington died in his bed!"

—W.R.I.

It Was Done Before

NORWEGIAN— 2,500 Years Ago —THERMOPYLAE

THE ruthless war the Germans are waging against the Scandinavians to-day is not the first attempt by Germany to establish herself in the north. With occasional and momentary success it has been going on for centuries.

The Huns came pouring from the Steppes, to be broken at Chalons; the Turks came riding into the West, to be hammered by Charles Martel; Islam came in arms, to be routed at Granada and shattered at Lepanto; the Sublime Porte sent its armies through the Balkans, to be held and put to flight at Vienna.

But before these great raids from the East, before the history of Britain began, when Rome was just a little town no one regarded, the East made its mightiest effort against the West.

★

Two thousand five hundred and twenty years ago—in 480 B.C.—the power of Asia was centred in Persia. To the throne of the Persian conquerors—Cyrus, Darius, Cambyses—succeeded a megalomaniac named Xerxes, or, in Biblical legend, Ahasuerus. He turned his eyes to the West and saw the fount of our classical civilisation. Athens: independent of him and, ten years before victorious over his predecessor.

That insult, thought the new-crowned King, should be avenged: and the Greeks, whose colonists owned his sway, should also send earth to him as token of their submission.

So, for five years (a five-year plan, perhaps) Xerxes built up an army and a fleet. From India and Africa, from Medea and Kurdistan, from the Crimea he recruited: the infantry numbered 1,700,000; the sailors amounted to nearly 500,000 (counting transports as well as warships); the cavalry was a mere 80,000. Twenty-nine separate nations formed the forces—rather as they form the Russian troops to-day.

After months of preparation the army of Asia began to move, Xerxes had two bridges built over the Dardanelles; the eastward one against the current, the westward one against the wind. It took the army seven days to cross them.

The city states of democratic Greece were, like Europe to-day—incapable of forming a united front. Half the states wanted to leave Athens to fight it out alone. But Sparta forgot her traditional rivalry and made common cause with Athens, and, as the military leader of Greece, assumed the initiative. One of her two kings, Leonidas, was given the command.

★

He determined to hold a pass (much as Horatius determined to hold the bridge) in the mountains. This was called Thermopylae—the Hot Gates. The force Leonidas controlled numbered 300 Spartans and about 4,000 mixed tribes—second-line fighting men. Spies came to him with tales of the archers who fired from horseback: "Their arrows darken the sun," they said, as if they were speaking to-day of the Red Air Force. "So much the better," grunted Leonidas, in his short, Laconic way: "We shall fight in the shade."

★

When the armies met—2,000,000 against 4,000!—Xerxes waited for four days, expecting a surrender. He even sent a herald saying, "Give up your arms." Again Leonidas answered him in the Spartan (or Laconic) fashion. "Come and get them," he said.

Xerxes ordered a detachment to charge and take the Greeks alive. The force advanced and broke against the long pikes of the Greeks.

Three times Xerxes jumped from his throne as he saw his army repulsed by this "contemptible" little force. Finally, he ordered the Royal Bodyguard—the pick of the Persian force, nicknamed "The Immortals"—to charge. They rode headlong up the pass—but the Spartans did not move.

The next day was a repetition of the first. Leonidas managed his reliefs with genius. But—Persia was wealthy and Greece was poor. One Greek, Ephialtes by name, sold a military secret: there was another, hidden, difficult pass by which the Persians might take Leonidas in the rear. A large detachment came round.

Greeks warned the Spartan of his danger, and he ordered the bulk of the allied troops away. The Thespians volunteered to stay. The Spartans never retreated.

Leonidas led the little remnant of his force into the open ground, and charged headlong into an advancing force. They turned the vanguard into the sea. Leonidas, mindful of an oracle which prophesied that either Sparta or her King must fall, was slain.

The battle of Thermopylae was lost—but Greece, and with Greece, Europe, was saved.

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THE FIRST INSTALMENT

Sir Nevile Henderson

TO-DAY, in this first instalment of Sir Nevile Henderson's graphic story of events in Germany in 1937-39, you read about the late Ambassador's impressions of the man who plunged the world into war.

To-morrow Sir Nevile will tell you about the "sinister and menacing impression" he received at the Nuremberg Rally, of Hitler's coolness when he tried to revive the plan for a friendly visit to London by Baron von Neurath, and of Goering's hint that the Nazis might decide to revise the Anglo-German Naval Treaty despite Sir Nevile's warning: "That would lead inevitably to war."

HITLER: MAN OF INSANE FURIES

I arrived in Berlin on April 30, 1937. May 1 is celebrated as the great labour holiday in Germany and largely devoted to speech making. It furnished me with my first opportunity to see Hitler and hear him speak in person.

Since I had not yet presented my letters of credence, I went on that day quite unofficially, first to the German Opera House and afterwards to the Lustgarten. I was accompanied by the first secretary of His Majesty's Embassy, Mr. Kirkpatrick.

At the Opera House, where I was given a place apart from the other Heads of Missions, though Hitler was present, it was Dr. Goebbels who spoke. The subject was art and literature, and I must admit that I was charmed both by the natural fluency of his manner of speaking and his extremely agreeable voice. As politics did not enter into his subject, it was free from the venom, casuistry, and lies which were the normal feature of his usual propagandist outpourings.

At the Lustgarten, after an introductory speech by Dr. Ley, it was Hitler himself who addressed the packed crowd, drawn up in organised formation before him.

His speech contained a scathing reference or so to the effete democracies, particularly Britain, against whom there was, as usual, a Press campaign raging at the time, but in the main it was directed against Jewish influences in Russia.

In speaking about Germany he used one phrase which stuck in my mind. It was that "no people could escape its own destiny," and referred to the necessity for the German people to put up with hardship in order to make itself independent of other nations and to fight, if needs be, in eastern Europe in order to secure more "Lebensraum" or space for development.

Hitler and mob psychology

Germany's sorrows, though she greatly exaggerates them, are not altogether of her own making. Her geographical position has had a good deal to do with their creation, and one of the most obvious, but often least appreciated, truths in the world is that foreign policy is to a greater extent governed by geography than by anything else.

I was at the time, however, more interested in the individual and in the psychology of the crowd than in the actual words spoken. I found, as I had done in listening to Hitler's speeches on the radio when I was British Minister at Belgrade, his voice harsh and unsympathetic.

But he had the gift of oratorical exhortation, and the people seemed to appreciate what he said.

Yet it was a lovely day, and I could but feel that the crowd would have preferred to be amusing themselves elsewhere rather than standing, packed like disciplined sardines, listening to the kind of speech that they must have heard often enough, and shouting their "Pfuis" whenever Hitler raised his voice rather higher than usual or paused to mark his point in his flow of oratory.

It was impossible, indeed, not to wonder, on that occasion and up to the last, wherein the greatness of Hitler lay, by what means he had succeeded in imposing himself as the undisputed Leader of a great people, and what was the—to me—hidden source of his influence over his followers and of their complete subservience to him. To convince oneself of his greatness, one had to remember his actual deeds and judge by facts.

National-Socialism is a revolution, and if, apart from his demagogic faculties, Hitler had one quality which placed him in an unassailable position above the rest of his fellow revolutionaries, it was his faith—faith in Germany, faith in his mission for Germany, and, alas! increasingly arrogant faith in himself and his own greatness. Faith and will power.

I once watched Hitler review his black-and-brown shirted army. The march past lasted for four hours, and practically throughout he remained with his right arm stretched out at the Nazi salute.

I asked him afterwards how he managed to do it. His reply was "Will power"—and I wondered how much of it was artificially cultivated. He was no such administrator as is Signor Mussolini—I doubt if he was either interested in or knew very much about the details of the machine which functioned in his name. But he set its course, put it in motion or stopped it according to his own plan.

During my first year in Germany, I constantly asked those in closest touch with Hitler in what his chief quality consisted. I was told almost unanimously, in his "fingerspitzgefuhl" (tip-of-the-finger feeling), that is to say, his sense of opportunity, allied with clearness of mind and decision of purpose.

The typical example which was quoted of this was his decision to reoccupy the Rhineland in 1936, which was taken contrary to the warning of his General Staff and of all his closest advisers.

Germany was at that time militarily not strong enough to disregard a French veto, and his followers shrank from an act which would, they believed, be forcibly opposed by the Western Powers.

Hitler's instinct told him that the latter would accept an accomplished fact, and he disregarded all warnings to the contrary. The event proved him right and greatly reinforced his prestige, not only among his own immediate supporters, but throughout Germany as a whole.

Incidentally it was probably the last opportunity when it would still have been possible for Britain and France to have said "no" to the Dictator without being obliged to go to war to enforce that "no".

People shackled by machine

Be that as it may, Hitler, whatever the external impression which he may give and whatever may be one's judgment of him, based, as mine was, on a superficial personal acquaintance, is, or at least began by being, a visionary of genius and a man who was able to tell the German people what it was that they wanted.

So long as he procured it for them without war, his word was absolute and their confidence in him was unshaken.

The first shock to their belief in his infallibility came in September, 1938, when he led them to the abyss of war over the Sudeten German question.

Many Germans must then have asked themselves whether Hitler by that time was still thinking of Germany or only of himself, his party, and his personal ambitions. They may be thinking it still more to-day. But by this time the shackles of the Nazi organisation and regime are so riveted on the whole country that what the German people themselves may feel or want is a matter of indifference to a system which must go forward or end, to individuals who must remain in power or become nobodies again, and to a leader whose ambitions have now become a form of hysterical megalomania. *Sic volo sic jubeo* is now Hitler's only creed. And he has behind him the whole might of the German army, which has taken the oath of loyalty to him, as well as the solid organisation of the party which owes its very existence to him, and the fanatical enthusiasm of the entire credulous youth of the country, which has been taught to worship force and Hitler.

The German people in the mass are but grist for the mill, and as one of them, whom I met by chance after war had been declared, said to me, "Wir sind zu klein, wir konnen nichts machen" ("We are too small, we can do nothing.")

Distrusted the diplomats

It will always be a matter of regret to me that I was never able to study Hitler in private life, as this might have given me the chance to see him under normal conditions and to talk to him as man to man.

Except for a few brief words at chance meetings, I never met him except upon official, and invariably, disagreeable business. He never attended informal parties, at which diplomatists might be present, and when friends of mine did try to arrange it, he always got out of meeting me in such a manner on the ground of precedent.

Up to a period in his career he was accessible to foreigners, to whom he readily accorded interviews, but he gradually became less so, and he had apparently a rooted aversion to private contacts with diplomatists, whom, as a category, he distrusted. The greater one becomes the more one is obliged to live on a pedestal, lest, if one descends from it, one loses, through commerce with ordinary people, the godlike attributes of greatness. No man is a hero to his valet, and Hitler may have taken that saying to heart.

He was a true demagogue, and crowds stimulated him, but social life of any sort bored him.

He liked company of his intimate friends, whom he could harangue to his heart's delight, but he always looked self-conscious when he had to entertain the diplomatic corps, which happened normally three times a year: at his New Year's reception, at his annual dinner to the heads of missions, and at the ten-party which he gave for them in September during the Party Rally at Nuremberg.

Never did generous action

I was once asked by a German acquaintance who must, in view of his former official position, have had many talks with him, whether I ever managed during my interviews with Hitler to get a word in edge-ways.

It was a curious observation, suggesting, as it did, that he himself never had. That, however, was not my experience. He may not have heeded what I said, and he may, like Ribbentrop, only have been thinking what he himself was going to say next, but he always seemed ready to listen, nor did he speechify to any unendurable extent.

I once myself made him a little speech which lasted for five or ten minutes. His reply lasted three times as long, and thereafter, for obvious reasons, I avoided making speeches myself.

If I thought his own were getting too long and that he was becoming carried away by his own oratory, I interrupted him, nor did he ever seem to be offended by my so doing.

My impression was that his emotional outbursts were not spontaneous, but that he deliberately worked himself up into a state of excitement. But it may have become second nature with him, after all the impassioned orations which he had had to make during the years of his struggle for power. Or he may have thought that, since demagogical eloquence swayed the masses, it must have a similar effect on the individual.

Sir Nevile Henderson in Berlin

Anyway, with his own people he seems to have claimed the monopoly of the talking, though he was probably attentive enough if he had anything which he wished to learn from them.

But contradiction was insupportable to him, and if anyone attempted it, as General von Fritsch did in January 1938, he was dismissed.

I never heard of his ever doing a generous action. On the other hand, one of his most marked characteristics was sheer vindictiveness, and his resentments were enduring and intensely disagreeable for anyone on whom it was in his power to exercise them.

I am not surprised that his followers were afraid of him. They had plenty of examples of his capacity for revenge to intimidate them.

His defect in this respect was his tragedy, as it is necessarily that of any dictator. No man of independent mind can long tolerate the lack of all freedom of utterance.

Liked company of pretty women

Unable to express views which may be contrary to those of their master the best men leave him one by one. His entourage steadily and inexorably deteriorates, until at the end he is surrounded by mere yes-men whose flattery and acquiescence are alone endurable to him. That, too, was Hitler's fate during the last year which I spent in Berlin.

He was always urging his fellow-countrymen to forget their inferiority complex, but he was subject to it himself. Both on this account and because of his demagogue's nature he must always have applause. If it was not the crowd's, it must be that of the coterie of his intimate friends, and particularly his old street-fighters of the Brown House at Munich.

At the same time his tastes were excessively simple. He was a bad sleeper, especially at Berlin—which was one reason why he spent as little time as possible in the capital. He got up late and disliked working till after luncheon, but he would also go to bed late, and would sit up talking till all hours of the night.

He liked to relax after dinner in the company of pretty and ornamental young women.

Beautiful scenery appealed to him in the same way, and his real home was the Berghof at Berchtesgaden, on the top of a mountain, with a magnificent view looking over to Salzburg and the lovely scenery of his native Austria.

He kept no particular state there, and on the two occasions on which I visited him at Berchtesgaden there was little evidence of any excessive cautions for his safety.

Yet he was very strictly guarded, and the necessity for his protection was one of the holds which Himmler, as head of his secret police, had over him.

The path of him was, however, made easy for an ambassador, who might be assumed not to have a revolver or a bomb concealed upon his person.

For others, if there was any doubt whatsoever, it would probably have been made much more searching and difficult.

It was part of the show to give the impression of a beloved ruler, unafraid and reliant on the devotion of his people.

But in the forest which surrounded the villa (Berghof) stood the barracks of his special bodyguard of blackshirts, and its trees and bushes probably concealed numbers of highly alert and expert gunmen.

He had, withal, another bolthole in the form of an eyrie on the summit of a yet higher mountain peak. It could only be reached by a road built for some miles out of the solid rock, through bronze doors let into the mountain side, and by a lift tunnelled in the mountain itself. It was said to be guarded on all sides by machine-guns, but I never saw it myself, and can only write from hearsay.

Would march Army to the North Pole

I was particularly impressed by Field-Marshal von Blomberg. A man of 58, tall and soldierly and good looking, he was typical of the old German army, and no better selection could have been made for the task of representing Germany at the Coronation.

He was a fervent admirer of Hitler, whose praises he was never tired of singing.

He once said to me that if Hitler were to order him and his army to march the next day to the North Pole, they would do it without a moment's hesitation.

It was related that Hitler had a similar affection for the Field-Marshal, and had more than once stated that if Blomberg deserted him he would throw himself from the window.

In the end Blomberg, if not deserting him, did act contrary to his wishes. Whereupon it was not Hitler who threw himself from the window, but Blomberg who was thrown on to the rubbish-heap. But that was to come some ten months later, and at the time Blomberg was perhaps Hitler's closest friend and adviser.

Poor Blomberg! He was the first German whom I entertained at His Majesty's Embassy, and he was one of the first to invite me to his house.

It was a man's party, and with the exception of Neurath and myself all the others were soldiers or airmen. The regime might be Nazi, but the senior commanders of the navy, army and air force were officers of the last war, and I often wondered what they felt about their political leaders.

Goering was also at that dinner, and I recall that when he, Blomberg, and Neurath were talking to me after it, one of them asked me what I did when anyone gave the Nazi salute or said "Heil Hitler" to me.

For once I happened to be quick on the uptake. "I bring," I replied, "my right hand, with fingers closed and palm to the front, to a position one inch above the right eyebrow, click my heels and say 'Rule Britannia'."

They all laughed, but, as a matter of fact, nobody except an occasional cloakroom attendant and Miss Unity Mitford ever did greet me with "Heil Hitler."

And when Miss Mitford did it, in the middle of a big crowd at Nuremberg, I was so surprised and dumbfounded that I forgot "Rule Britannia" and said nothing at all.

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H. K. T.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Henry Jacques and His Correct Dance Tempo Orchestra with Leslie Hutchinson.

12.52 The Columbia Vocal Gem Company in Drinking Songs.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Film Selections From Rise and Shine, Stars Over Broadway, Everybody Sing, Gulliver's Travels and Swing Time.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Latest Variety.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 **"For the Children."**

6.30 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.32 **Bizet—Symphony No. 1 in C Major.**

London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Walter Goehr.

7.0 **Studio—Talk on "Nijinsky, the Genius of the Russian Ballet."** Illustrated by records.

7.30 **London Relay—The News.**

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 This week's programmes.

8.07 **An hour of Dance Music and Variety.**

9.15 **London Relay—News Summary.**

9.30 **London Relay—"Under Nazi Rule."**

9.45 **The Regimental Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.**

10.03 **B.B.C. Recording — "The Ogboddy's Outing."**

A Sketch.

10.17 **Al Bollington at the Organ.**

10.30 **Dance Music by Roy Fox and His Orchestra.**

11.0 Close down.

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CURFEW IN LUCKNOW

Lucknow, Apr. 21.

Curfew has been enforced and Police are patrolling the streets, following intermittent clashes between two sects of Moslems in which three were killed and 22 injured.—*Reuter.*

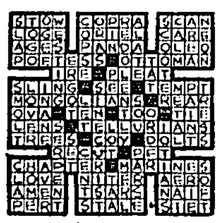
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

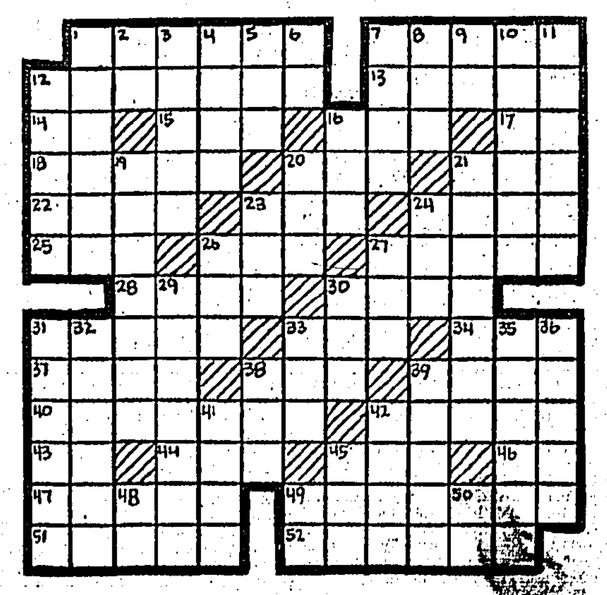
1—Address to lord's wife
7—Form of bandage
12—Social clique
13—Sweetheart
14—That thing
15—Strive for superiority
16—Not many
17—Indo-Chinese language
18—Jumped headfirst
20—Craw of bird
21—Male
22—All time
23—Cherished creature
24—Main point
25—Bright color
26—Convert into leather
27—Itemizes
28—Ireland
30—Not straight
31—Ecclesiastical headgear
33—Pressed together substance
34—Dread
37—Social insects
38—Small speck
39—Surface covering
40—Son by marriage
42—Worthy of veneration
43—Toward
44—Eyes (Scottish)
45—Brew
46—That man
47—Put into effect
49—Glossier
51—Remains
52—Have intention

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



DOWN

1—Predominant idea
2—Impersonal pronoun
3—Long bar used for lifting
4—Dry
5—Cease to live
6—You
7—Killed
8—Far down
9—I have (contraction)
10—Most novel
11—Donates
12—Drink made from apples
16—Suet
19—Small naval vessel
20—Cry of seagull
21—Error
22—"flatz"
24—Alcoholic drink
26—Shooting match (French)
27—Was ahead of
29—Treat with consideration
30—Flying mammal
31—Subdue
32—Utter in musical monotone
33—Conquered
35—Hoped
36—Come in
38—River in France
39—Render harmless
41—Adjusts
42—Strap around pulleys
45—Valuable metal
48—Therefore
49—River in China
50—Prefix: not



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ITALY SEEN AS QUASI-ALLY OF NAZIS IN WAR

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, April 20 (Domei).—Italy has changed from non-belligerent to a quasi-belligerent ally of Germany, the "Times" charges in an editorial to-day.

Her sudden assumption of an attitude opposed to the Allies was adopted as a result of Hitler's interview with Mussolini at Brenner Pass recently.

AMSTERDAM, April 20 (Domei).—The possibility of a new tripartite treaty between Soviet Russia, Germany and Italy is envisaged in the German Press.

This treaty, if effected, would result in the division of the Balkans and south-eastern Europe into spheres of influence.

World Domination

ROME, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Signor Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Count Ciano's paper, "Telegrafo," delivered another broadcast to the troops to-day.

He said that he had nothing to add to or withdraw from last Sunday's speech, and added:

"Losers in this war will become as slaves earning only enough to eke out a bare existence, while the victors will consider themselves masters of all and will seek to acquire world domination."

He concluded by saying that the only sure guarantee that Italy would not be dragged down was in the strength of her arms.

Envoy's Urgent Trip

ROME, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is now revealed that the German Ambassador, Herr von Mackensen, flew to Berlin yesterday by a special plane at the urgent summons of Hitler.

NAZI MERCHANT SHIP SUNK

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—A German merchant ship, the 4,465 ton Jurgen Fritzen was sunk to-day near Landsort, south of Stockholm.

The crew numbering thirty were saved. The vessel was bound from Stettin to Stockholm with a cargo of coal.

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Large crowds watched the Toronto Scottish Regiment take over from the French Canadians during the changing of the Guards ceremony at Buckingham Palace to-day.

TWO BIG BATTLESHIPS FOR NAVY OF FRANCE

PARIS, April 21 (Reuter).—Emphasising the successful speed-up in French naval construction, M. Campinchi when interviewed by the "Journal" disclosed that two 35,000 ton battleships, the Richelieu and the Jeanbart, would be ready for service shortly.

"We gained ten months on the normal construction time on the Jeanbart. The two sister ships, the Clemenceau and Gascogne, are also forging ahead rapidly."

Must Flood Norway With Troops

Military Successes To Convince Neutrals

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Two phases of the war in the North were dealt with by two British newspapers on Sunday.

The "Spectator" says that the neutrals are likely to be convinced only by military success.

Every neutral, even Italy apart from some of the Fascist leaders, desired an Allied victory, so that the immediate result of a serious setback to Hitler in Scandinavia would be a pronounced swing to the Allied side.

The Allied troops therefore must be poured into Norway until they outnumber any German troops which can be sent there by sea or by air.

"Feint" Warning Repeated

The Catholic paper "Tablet" partly supports this view but adds a warning against any clamouring for more ships to be sent to the Skager Rak and more forces landed in Norway.

The paper points out that the Allied General Staffs must consider the possibility that the German invasion may be intended merely as a gigantic diversion.

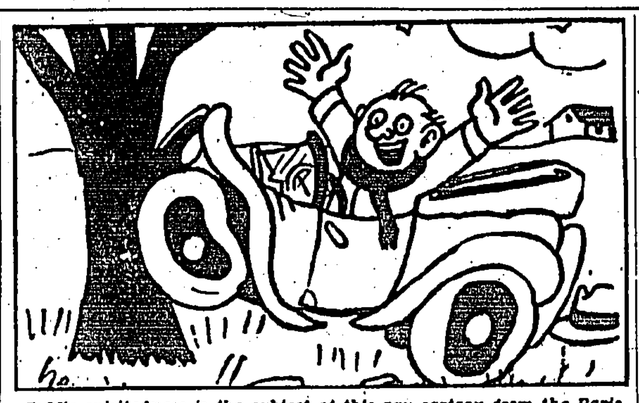
The Norwegian venture may be merely a feint and a real thrust may be made through Holland and Switzerland or Belgium.

While therefore the Allies must take advantage of Germany's strategic weakness in Norway, they must be fully prepared for the real theatre of war being carried on elsewhere at a moment's notice.

SWEDES SWEEP MINEFIELD

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is reported that whalers, adapted for mine-sweeping, were seen yesterday morning apparently sweeping a lane in the British minefields.

After they had finished their task a convoy of two large destroyers and several merchant ships was observed coming from the south and steaming towards Norway.



Public-spiritedness is the subject of this gay cartoon from the Paris paper "L'Œuvre." "What luck!" says the crashed motorist. "With this scrap iron they can make at least three machine-guns."

BEAT DAD AT POKER!

A 13-YEAR-OLD boy, remanded at Doncaster recently on a charge of stealing a Christmas stocking, was said to have won 35s. playing cards with his father and aunts.

It was stated that the boy won the money at brag, pontoon, and six-card poker.

A detective said the father admitted these facts.

The boy's home conditions were deplorable, the police added.

Unscrupulous Propaganda

German Canard About Haile Selassie

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—A German broadcast to South Africa which was made last Thursday provides a good example of the unscrupulous deceit of the Nazi propaganda machine.

South African listeners were regaled with what purported to be a letter written by Haile Selassie, the exiled King of Abyssinia, to King Haakon of Norway. This letter rebuked Norway for resisting the Germans, saying that King Haakon himself was a vassal of England.

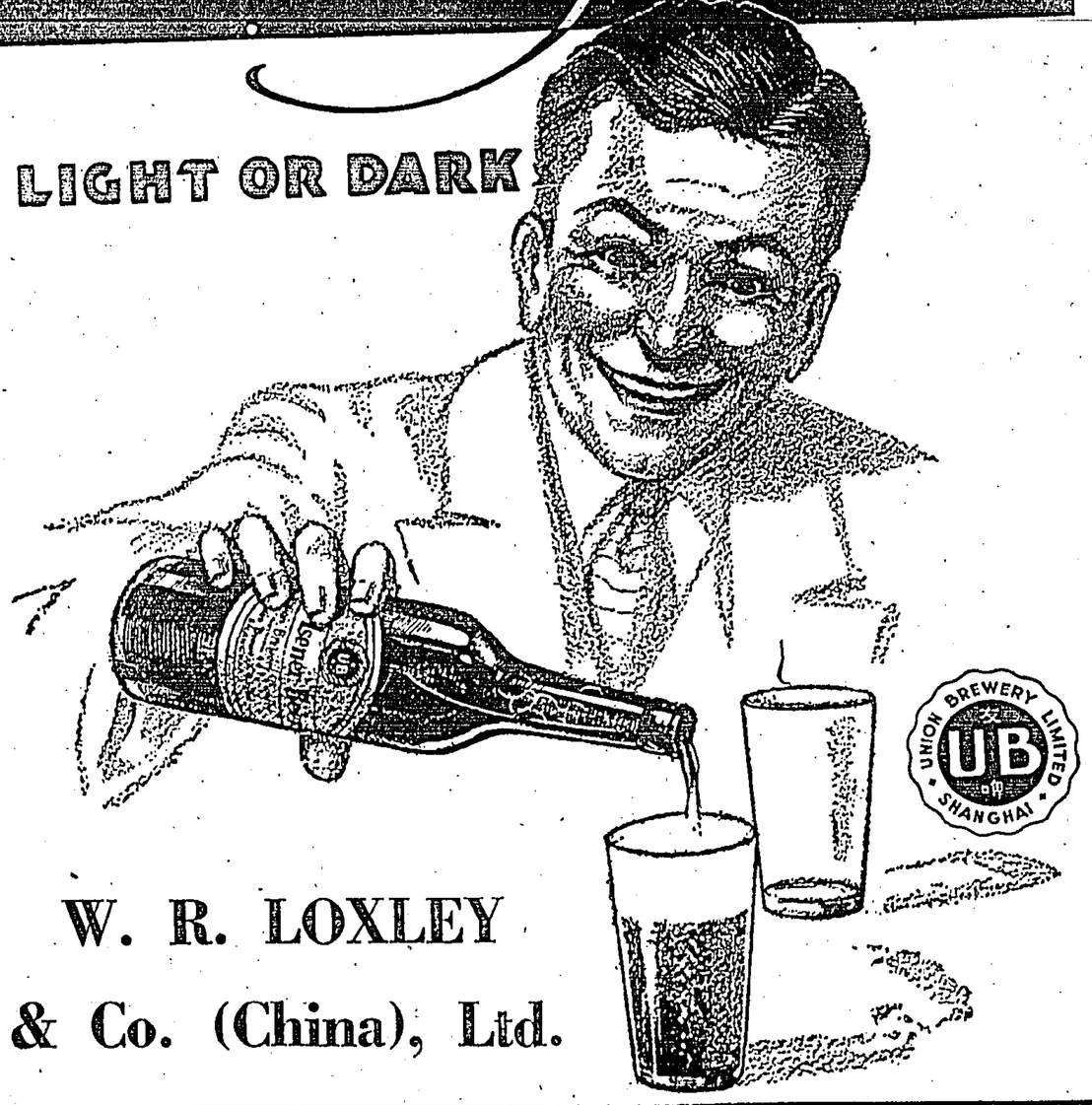
The Real Truth

The real truth was revealed in another German broadcast which was subsequently given in another language.

This time it appeared that the letter had appeared in the Italian newspaper "Il Regime Fascista".

Haile Selassie was not even mentioned. It was obvious that the German broadcast was part of a campaign now being waged by Dr. Goebbels and his propaganda machine against King Haakon.

U.B. Beer



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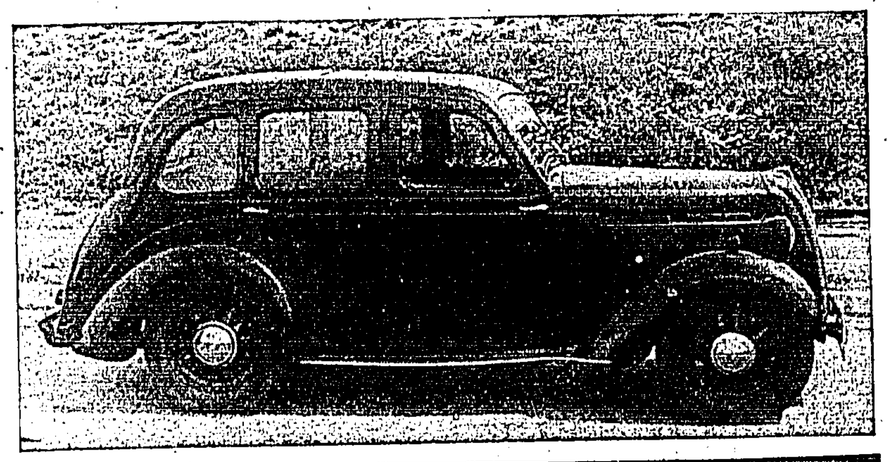

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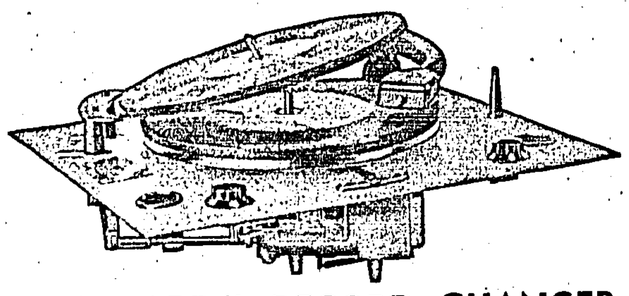

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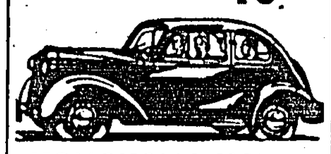

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
Stubbs Rd. Phones: 27778-9

The Hongkong Telegraph.
Monday, April 22, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26015

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Truth About 1918

HITLER, Goebbels, and their crew have so often asserted that the German Army was not defeated in 1918 that it is possible they may have come to believe their own story. Certainly a large proportion of the German people believe it, for they are not allowed to hear anything else.

But that is no reason why the truth should not be told time and again, for the benefit of the British people and the British Army, a very large number of whom were not alive in that memorable year.

"It seems to me a pity," writes Major-General Sir John Davidson, "that the British Army of to-day should not be told of what their fathers and kinsmen did 22 years ago."

Sir John then tells in detail what happened from the beginning of August till November, when, in a succession of great attacks, they drove the Germans northward.

The sum of his account is that the morale of the German Army was completely broken, and in the early days of November its retreat was turned into a disorganised rout.

It had lost to the Allies, from August to November, nearly 400,000 prisoners and over 6,000 guns. There is no parallel, he says, for such a defeat on such a scale, and so complete, in the whole of military history.

If Germany wishes to boast, she can boast of sustaining a record defeat, and no words of her professional liars can distort that fact.

The "invincibility" of the German Army, of which Hitler makes so much in his speeches, is nothing but an empty boast of a lying bully.

THE NAZIS GOT ME

A grim story of six months in a German concentration camp

TWO words, spoken carelessly in private to one I thought was a sympathetic friend, doomed me to seven months of Nazi terror.

They cost me my nerve, 40 pounds in weight, and the right ever again to set foot in my native land.

While visiting my wife's sister in Coblenz, I met an elderly woman who clicked her tongue sympathetically when she heard that my wife and I planned to begin life over again in America. I had made good money as a radio singer but recently the Goebbels propaganda office had refused me an actor's permit—one of my grandparents was so lacking in foresight 75 years ago as to marry a Jew.

"It's too bad," sighed my sister-in-law's caller, "that you lost your job. You sang nicely—nothing but good German songs." She glanced at the wall, then pointed with a half-smile to a photograph of Hitler with Julius Streicher, Germany's most fanatical Jew-baiter.

"That actor!" I exclaimed bitterly. That was all.

☆ ☆ ☆

SIX days later and 400 miles away, in our home in Munich, my wife and I were awakened very early in the morning by insistent pounding on the door.

I opened it, and there stood two plain-clothes men.

"Get dressed and come with us," they barked.

"Why?"

"None of your business!"

I tried to reassure my wife, telling her I'd be back in an hour or so. But that's the last I saw of her for seven months.

At headquarters I discovered that the old woman who seemed so sorry for me was what we called a "200-percent Nazi." She had felt it her duty to tell the secret political police about my sneering remark.

During the next ten days I saw the cheerless inside of four of Munich's swarming jails, prisons where cells meant for seven held 20. One day I voiced to my cellmates the question that was constantly in my mind: when would I be brought to trial?

"Trial!" repeated one man who looked like a ghost. "I've been here two years waiting for trial. I was unemployed for a year until I was enrolled in a labour battalion. Then they said they found a communist newspaper in my kit and sent me here. But I never saw that paper. I never had it, I tell you! Two years here without trial—"

We had to sit on him. He was making too much noise.

☆ ☆ ☆

ANOTHER prisoner wore the black breeches of the Schutzstaffel, the most Nazi of Nazi units.

He had been a guard at Dachau, the dread concentration camp outside Munich.

Those who were released from there were broken men with terror in their eyes, pledged on pain of further imprisonment not to tell their experiences.

The boy in the black breeches was in the Munich jail for two years because he gave two cigarettes to a Dachau prisoner.

On the 11th day guards herded a dozen of us into a windowless omnibus. Where were we going? Perhaps to trial? Each prisoner was locked in a tiny cell barely large enough in which to sit. Slits in the side gave ventilation and a chance to peep out. About an hour from the city I saw a road-sign flash by. Dachau!

The camp is surrounded by a high wall, studded with machine-gun towers. Within the wall is a heavy wire fence charged with high-voltage electricity. Behind that are two wooden fences, the space between them being so-called neutral ground; to be seen there means death by a stream of machine-gun bullets.

Behind these escape-proof barricades are barracks lodging more than 3,000 political prisoners whose ages range from 19 to 70—Communists, Socialists, Jews, priests and back-slid Nazis. Segregated into companies of about 100 men, they are guarded by hard-boiled, 200-percent Nazis, mostly between 18 and 20 years old—young enough to have grown up in the cause. They are armed with guns and bayonets, but their real weapons are kicks.

I was assigned to a company of the most dismal, unhappy men I had ever seen. They had been lawyers, doctors, former officials—men of education and among Germany's best. Now, depressed and silent, without hope, they were walking dead, men without souls.

"How long have you been here?" I asked one of them. The man looked at me with expressionless eyes and turned away. I spoke to another. Again the expressionless eyes and he, too, turned away without a word.

A third brushing by me muttered, "Watch yourself, boy! Talking now means trouble and plenty of it. I'll see you later."

☆ ☆ ☆

THAT was my welcome by my new comrades.

Before long I, too, shunned newcomers, suspicious that they might be stool pigeons. Most of us had landed in Dachau because a careless remark, like mine, was repeated.

The man who warned me not to talk was assigned to show me how to arrange my bedding and locker.

"Do everything exactly as you're told," he advised. "If you don't, they'll put you in the darkroom—solitary confinement; bread and water, in a room with no light, no heat and a guard with a big whip."

Our day began at five a.m. Breakfast consisted of one cup of "coffee" and a little black bread. At 5:30 came roll call and assignment of the day's work. Invariably one of the three Jewish companies was detailed to clean the camp latrines. A prisoner whose work did not please a guard might be kicked into one of the open privies.

Strange things, those Aryan laws; my one Jewish grandparent prevented me from earning my living in Germany as an Aryan, but, having only one quarter Jewish blood, I did not have to clean camp latrines.

The prisoners marched off to work at six—usually to stand knee-deep in mud clearing swamps, or to back-breaking labour on rock piles. It made no difference whether a political prisoner was 19 or 70; if the camp doctor found him capable of hard labour, he was put at it. Sometimes the older men dropped in their tracks. They were carried back to camp and we saw them no more.

☆ ☆ ☆

FIFTEEN armed guards watched each company.

If I didn't move fast enough to suit them a guard would go behind me, deliver a spine-rocking kick and roar "*Marsch! Marsch!*" And I marched. How often did this happen? So many times I can't remember. Had it been once, it would have been a vivid memory, but I got used to it, and used to seeing others get the boot.

At noon we returned to camp for lunch. Watery vegetable stew and black bread. We heard that meat was in the stew. I never saw any.

Half an hour later came inspection. The slightest disarray usually meant a day or two in the "darkroom."

That was our universal fear. Men who came back from it did not talk, but upon their bare backs I saw welts caused by learning National Socialism from a whip. Ignorance of what happened there gave solitary confinement an even greater dread.

Afternoons until four were devoted to "exercise in the Prussian manner." Companies marched or half-trotted over the exercise *Platz*, and at the command "Down"! every man fell forward on his face. Up and over again. "*Marsch! Marsch!*"

During this pastime came long intervals not for rest but for instruction, while standing in rigid formation, in the virtues of National Socialism and how to behave in the Third Reich.

At four we were back in the barracks for supper: black bread and vegetable stew. At five came a free hour out of doors, followed by another inside. For two hours a day we could talk. But conversation was cautious. Weeks passed before occupants of neighbouring bunks and I had sufficient mutual confidence to speak freely. We rarely knew the full names of our fellow prisoners. It was not healthy to know them, or too much about anything that went on at Dachau. Men who seemed to know much were taken away—where or for what we never learned. Spirits crushed, living in constant dread, preyed upon by unknown fears, we hadn't much desire to talk.

☆ ☆ ☆

FREE for two hours! For what? Tobacco, books and magazines were forbidden.

We had only Hitler's *Volkischer Beobachter* to read, the most propaganda-ridden of all Nazi house organs.

Once a month we were given one sheet of notepaper on which to write a closely supervised letter home. Once a month a censored letter was allowed in from outside. Long black streaks on my wife's letters blotted out reports of what our families were doing to get me out of camp. For six months I never knew whether I had been condemned without trial, or how long I was to remain prisoner.

The unknown preyed upon my morale as it did upon the others'. Here were 3,000 men, possessing some of the best independent minds in Germany. Everything that might occupy those minds was calculatingly withheld. We were treated like dumb, driven cattle; and to be broken to dumb, driven cattle's spirit and reactions was what we were there for. Dachau meant mental death. What ambition we had left was fixed upon one object: to be on our best behaviour in the hope of being released earlier.

And so, at seven, to bed. Ten hours in bed may sound like luxury. In reality they were torture for most of us couldn't sleep. Night after night we lay in the dark thinking, whispering our hopes and fears to each other. The wildest rumours swept through the barracks. Goering had committed suicide; Hitler was assassinated and we would be set at liberty next Saturday!

Some tortured souls managed to die by their own hands. One prisoner on kitchen detail secreted a piece of tin, slashed his wrists and bled quietly and happily to death in his bunk. Others knotted a few rags together, went out to the latrines and hung themselves in the dark.

☆ ☆ ☆

THUS six months dragged by, day slowly following day with the same brutal routine, until the time when I was led from the barracks to the windowless omnibus that had brought me from Munich.

I was given neither reason nor destination and still no word about a trial. Finally a train took me to Coblenz where, after a month of solitary confinement, I was taken into court.

My grievous crime against the German people was unfolded before three judges by the State's Attorney and confirmed by the old woman who called upon my sister-in-law that afternoon ages before.

One of the courtroom doors was ajar, and there stood my wife!

They wouldn't let her come in, but during the 45 minutes my lawyer addressed the court we looked at each other, she tense and drawn and I a mental wreck of 95 pounds.

The judges found me guilty and sentenced me to four months' imprisonment, to be deducted from the time served while awaiting trial.

I was free! But before being released I had to sign a pledge: "Whatever I have seen in a concentration camp or a prison I shall keep secret from the outside world. Violation of this pledge will be punished by imprisonment in a Reich penitentiary."

My wife and I moved to Bremen in order to lose no time after getting our passports for America.

Finally they were issued, on condition that I never seek to re-enter Germany.

☆ ☆ ☆

EVEN now when my wife and I are with friends in a restaurant, I am jumpy when anything is said about Nazi Germany and I lower my voice lest I be overheard.

I cannot yet realize that I am in a country where I may say what I please.

TELLING GERMANY THE TRUTH

Extracts from a talk in a recent B.B.C. broadcast to Germany by The Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, M.P.

WE in Britain believe in freedom. We refuse to make a god of any man.

One of the rights which we hold dear is that of saying just what we please about our Government. Would not you like to do the same?

Would not you like to be able to say openly what you think about Hitler, Goering and Goebbels, just as the British worker can about Chamberlain, Simon and the rest? It would be good for Hitler.

Our Government knows what the people are thinking and has to pay regard to it. Week by week in the House of Commons the Ministers have to submit to be questioned by the workers' representatives. The poorest person in the land can have his grievance brought forward in public. Hitler does not know what you think. Dictators only know what their servants tell them.

* * *

British workers have long ago seen through all the catchwords about the glory of war and the destiny of particular races to rule because of their superiority. They have no belief in imperialism and the domination by one nation over others.

We have worked steadily and successfully to extend to all peoples in the British Empire the same freedom which we enjoy ourselves. We know that the conquest of other peoples does not benefit the workers. You know it too. If Hitler becomes the master of Europe, it will only add more millions to those who are under the rule of the Gestapo. Wherever there is dictatorship there is always police rule, terrorism and espionage.

* * *

We of the Labour Party have put forward our peace aims.

We want to see a world where all peoples enjoy freedom and co-operate together for the common good. We are asking nothing from other peoples that we are not ourselves prepared to concede.

Germany can have peace now on honourable terms, which I am sure would meet all that any German working man or woman wants, but your Government does not let you know this.

Your Government knows that it cannot win this war, but it dares not tell you the truth. It has already surrendered in the East to the U.S.S.R.

* * *

Despite all the power of the Nazi Party and the Gestapo, you, the people of Germany, can, if you will, stop your boys being slaughtered.

We want to see Germany free and joining with free nations to build a new world built on the foundations of social justice.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 22, 1890.

The Mercury, (Captain Balfour,) which was inspected by Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell on the previous day, left Spithead at daybreak on the 15th inst. to replace the Cordelia on the China Station. Painted white and with a change of rig, the yards on the foremast having been removed, she presented a very pretty appearance. The commissioned trial to which she was subjected before starting gave very satisfactory results, a speed of 16¼ knots having been realised with a mean horse power of 6,000. At her contractor's trial the engines developed 7,200 horses and an average speed of 18 knots was obtained; but on this occasion she was two feet lighter in the water, special stokers and coal were employed, and the steam blast was used. The crew of the Mercury, consists of 278 officers and men, and she carries 13 5 in. and four quick firing guns, so that she is both a swifter and a more powerfully armed vessel than the cruiser which she succeeds. Owing to want of time it was necessary to plug about 200 tubes in her condensers before sailing.

* * *

Singapore is not the only colony in the Far East which has had its military contribution enhanced. Hongkong, it will be seen from the synopsis of the Army Estates we gave last week, will be called on in the current year for £40,000, as against £21,000 in 1889. The extra amount will be felt on the revenue of the colony, though if the former contribution of £63,000 from the Straits was at all fair the present sum demanded from Hongkong cannot be considered excessive. But it is after all more a case of those who can pay must pay. Look at Aden, for instance. That dependency has nothing to pay, and therefore can make no contribution, though it has had large sums for forts, guns and garrison expended on it. No one would say that it ought not to be defended properly, as it is a necessary coaling station; but then Singapore and Hongkong should be furnished out of Imperial funds in a certain ratio in a similar way, and their contribution not be made just simply a question of how much they can be mulcted of. That this is so is shown by the figures we gave last week. Hongkong, with a total of all ranks of 2,989 is to pay £40,000 or £13 7s. 8d. per head per annum; Singapore with 1,509 men is to pay £100,000 or £60 5s. 4d. per head. Why should a soldier cost £52 17s 8d. more in Singapore than Hongkong? It is useless of Lord Knutsford to point out what Australia has done, when a glance at Aden shows what has not been done. Australia, too, has a large trade of her own, and solely her own to protect, with neither Hongkong nor Singapore has in the same ratio. They are merely coaling stations and distributing centres, not the actual sea seat of trade, as in Australia.

* * *

"The electric lighting of the main streets of Hongkong will in all probability be completed by October," said Mr. W. H. Wickham to our representative yesterday. Mr. Wickham is the manager of the Hongkong Electric Co., and was formerly with Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, the electrical engineers of London, who have contracted with the Company to instal the new light here. "Most of the plant is already in the works at Wanchai, and operations are being pushed on. The Company have already been promised by the Government a contract for fifty arc-lights on the Brocker-Pell principle in the main thoroughfares. Each will be about the size of the lights at the Telegraph Offices. They will probably be placed along Queen's Road and the Praya at intervals of 150 yards, and we guarantee that people will be able to see where they are going then. The present gas-lamps do not really illuminate the streets—they are only so many dim lighthouses, shewing where the road is. These lamps will also be admirably suited for concert rooms, etc. as well.

For house lighting we shall adopt the "alternating transformer incandescent" system now so extensively used in England. The lamps are sixteen candle and eight candle power, the former for apartments and the latter for halls, reading desks. The globes are small and egg-shaped and are themselves an ornament to a room. The advantage they have over gas is immense, you don't have to go striking matches to turn the light on, but simply turn a tap. If desired the switch can be placed outside the room in the corridor, say, so that you just touch it and when you enter the apartment you find it already lighted.—And look at the economy. The gas jet is burning whether it is required or not—even if it is turned down it is working for the Company—but the electric light must be extinguished outright. There is absolutely no danger from its use; the heat given out by a lamp is only from one tenth to one fifteenth that radiating from a gas jet, and the light is doubly as great. We have three Kapp alternating dynamos, each capable of supplying 850 lights. They will be driven by compound engines working up to 100 horse power indicated. Only two of the dynamos will be in regular use, the third being kept as a stand by in case of a break down. We shall therefore be nominally able to supply 1,700 sixteen candle lights, but really our resources will be much greater. In England the popular light is of eight candle power. We supply 3,500 such lights. But it has been found from experience at home that there are seldom more than half the lights going at once, so that we could really furnish some 6,000 lights with our present plant.

The cost of our system will be dearer than the present mode of lighting, at the outset, but not much. On a former estimate we calculated that two cents an hour will be about the cost of a sixteen candle lamp., as compared with the 1½ cent rate averaged by the Gas Company.

25 YEARS AGO

April 22, 1915.

Reuter's Venice correspondent says that anti-war riots are reported at Trieste, owing to the scarcity of food. The police were stoned and windows smashed. (Trieste was then in Austria.—Ed).

* * *

A report in many quarters in Holland shows that great westward troop movements are in progress behind the German lines in Belgium.

* * *

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent in the eastern Mediterranean states that General Sir Ian Hamilton command the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, which is now complete. It includes the finest battalions of the British Army who have not yet fought in this war. General Damade's French Colonial Division forms part of General Hamilton's command.

* * *

10 YEARS AGO

April 22, 1930.

The Senior Consul has forwarded, with a note of yesterday's date, a petition, dated the 20th instant, signed by 64 ratepayers, convening a special meeting on May 2 at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of reconsidering the whole question of Chinese membership of the Shanghai Council. It will be recalled that the ratepayers, by a large majority, recently rejected the Council's unanimous recommendation that the number of Chinese members be increased from three to five.

* * *

At the invitation of the Air Ministry, the German Zeppelin, which is now on an experimental flight from Berlin across England, will break her journey at Cardington air station and moor at the huge mooring mast there. The Zeppelin is expected to reach Cardington on the same day. She will be the first German airship to land in England since the war.

* * *

The Prince of Wales will arrive at Marseilles in the P. and O. liner Rawalpindi, on his return from Africa. (The Rawalpindi was the first British naval casualty in the war.—Ed).

* * *

The Pope has sent Mussolini's daughter Edda, who to-morrow is marrying Galeazzo Ciano, the son of the Minister

BRITISH RE-TAKE HAMAR REPORT

FROM PAGE ONE

from the south, had occupied Lillehammer, about 30 miles north of Hamar.

War Office Communique

LONDON, Apr. 21, (Reuter).—A War Office communique issued today states: "Operations in Norway are continuing. The British troops are operating in conjunction with the Norwegian forces."

Norwegians Encouraged

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter). According to a message from Norway the presence of British troops in eastern Norway has come as a surprise and has greatly cheered the Norwegians.

The nature of the country in this area will considerably assist the Allied forces since any further German advance will have to be made over difficult terrain.

British Forces In Action

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—British troops are now in action in the eastern section of Norway.

This news is officially announced by the Norwegian High Command in a communique which goes on to say that the Norwegians have taken up new defence positions and advance units are are maintaining contact with the enemy.

Hand-To-Hand Fighting

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (UP).—British and Norwegian troops are reported to have recaptured Hamar from the Germans after fierce hand-to-hand fighting along the eastern shore of Lake Mjoesa.

So far there is no official confirmation of this report.

The Norwegian Legation here said they "believed" the British fighting with the Norwegians have taken control of Hamar.

The British are reported to have taken the Germans by surprise, sweeping down upon the town last night after landing from troopships at Aandalsnes and then being rushed across by train.

However, British quarters in Stockholm have admitted the report to be "too good to be true" although they said it would appear obvious that the British and Norwegian forces were near Hamar and Eleverum.

Great Jubilation

The "Aftonbladet" said the news of the recapture of Hamar is spreading throughout Norway where it is causing great jubilation.

The Norwegian High Command's communique to-day did not mention Hamar.

It told of heavy attacks by German planes and artillery on both sides of Lake Mjoesa in the Hamar sector as well as at Lillehammer.

Meanwhile it is reported that Hegra fortress—Norways Alcazar—26 miles from Trendheim, is still standing despite fierce assaults from land and air.

It is also reported that the Norwegians are putting up a stiff fight against the German advance outside Eleverum.

EVACUATION OF SWISS FRONTIER TOWNS

FROM PAGE ONE

the necessity for sacrifices. We are free and will remain free," he concluded.

Crisis Expected Soon

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (UP).—"I have toured two-thirds of Sweden and ascertained that elaborate precautions have been instituted to prevent any encroachment on Swedish neutrality," cables Peter Rhodes, "United Press" correspondent.

"These include measures against a Trojan Horse. Nevertheless, the populace generally appear to expect a crisis when the Gulf of Bothnia is free of ice in about four weeks time, which is the time when iron-ore shipments to Germany normally start.

Greetings To A Princess

His Excellency the Governor has despatched the following telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"Request that you will convey to Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of her birthday the good wishes and loyal and hearty congratulations of all sections of the community in Hongkong."

of Communications, a wedding present of a magnificent gold rosary.

The marriage represents the union of the two foremost Fascist families. Ciano, the bridegroom's father is known as "fedelissimo" (the very faithful) on account of his devotion to Mussolini. He is the only Minister who retained his post since Mussolini assumed power. His war record is an extremely brilliant one and he was associated with D'Annunzio in the occupation of Fiume.

The bridegroom has travelled widely in Brazil and China. He was formerly a journalist and book reviewer.

* * *

The Australian cricket test team reached England to-day.

* * *

The formation of a corporation for the establishment of a Trans-atlantic passenger and freight airship service was announced in a statement issued to-day in New York. It was signed by Dr. Eckener, the famous commander of the Graf Zeppelin, and Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank.

5 YEARS AGO

April 22, 1935.

Heavy fighting has been renewed in the Gran Chaco Valley between Paraguayan and Bolivian troops who, for three years, have contested for the right of administering the jungle lands through which the war rages. Both sides claim to have won decisive victories.

* * *

The first of the three new vessels destined for the Far East express service of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen—the s.s. Scharnhorst—is nearing completion at Act. Ges. "Weser" yards of the Deutsche Schiffund Maschinenbau-Aktiengesellschaft Bremen.

The trial trip of the Scharnhorst is to take place in the North Sea in the early days of May after which she will be taken over by the company.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2 11/16
Demand ,,	1/2 11/16
T.T. Shanghai	350
T.T. Singapore	52½
T.T. Japan	92
T.T. India	82¼
T.T. U.S.A.	21⅝
T.T. Manila	43¼
T.T. Batavia	40⅛
T.T. Bangkok	150
T.T. Saigon	108¼
T.T. France	10.85
T.T. Switzerland	96¼
T.T. Australia	1/6⅜

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3⅛
4 m/s D/P ,,	1/3¼
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	22⅝
4 m/s France	11.40
30 d/s India	84
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02½
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.53

Important Survey Flights

R.A.F. Carrying Out Splendid Work

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The importance of reconnaissance flights in the Norwegian campaign was stressed by a naval talk from Daventry to-day.

From the earliest days of military aviation, the importance of reconnaissance by air and its effects on land and sea strategy must have been foreseen, the speaker said.

During the last war, air reconnaissance came into its own at Jutland, where a single sea plane first reported the enemy.

Again only the other day it was from the air that enemy movements in Norwegian waters were detected. Since then, the R.A.F. have flown many thousands of miles along the Norwegian coast.

Photographs And Reports

Photographs have been taken and scores of reports have come, from which much important information has been secured.

Then there have been bombing raids by night and day on warships, aerodromes, transports and so on, carried out successfully despite the fact that there is a 300-mile journey across the sea in either direction before the main part of the work is done.

The raids on Trondheim and Stavanger have had a special significance, for there are few flat spaces in Norway. The R.A.F. have tried to make such bases as there are unsuitable for German use for troop-carrying and other planes.

Furthermore these bases might well be used later for attacks on the British isles.

Unpleasant Time

The Nazis must have had a very unpleasant time at these aerodromes in the past few days. There is no doubt that serious damage was done to railways, hangars, planes, landing-fields and so on.

To-day came news of the bombing of the base at Aalborg. Long-range fighters helped the work by some fine low-flying machine-gun attacks.

The R.A.F. have met with opposition. But considering the extent of the operations and the large number of aeroplanes taking part, the casualties have not been high. At the same time, the R.A.F. have taken heavy toll of many of the enemy.

There is also the question of aircraft troop carriers. Whether the Germans will be able to maintain the supply of their troops, however, is another matter. The campaign in Norway is being conducted with increasing intensity.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS	
H.K. Banks $	1,500 b.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.)	£94 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.)	£94 n.
Chartered £	9⅞ n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £	31 n.
Mercantile, C. £	12⅝ n.
East Aisa $	73 b.
INSURANCES	
Canton $	230 n.
Unions $	500 sa.
China Underwriters $	85 cts. n.
H.K. Fire $	171 b.
SHIPPING	
Douglases $ x.d.	120 n.
Steamboats $	11 n.
Indo-Chinas P$	100 n.
Indo-Chinas D.$	80 n.
Shell (Bearers) s/-	71/10½ n.
Waterboats $	7½ n.
DOCKS ETC.	
Wharves $	99½ n.
Docks $ (c. rts.)	22 s.
Docks (x. rts.)	19.40 b.
Docks $ (rts.)	6.50 n.
Providents $	4.35 b.
Sh. Docks Sh. $	52½ n.
MINING	
Kailan s/-	18/9 n.
Raubs $	9.05 n.
H.K. Mines	5 cts. b & sa.
LANDS	
Hotels $ x.d.	4.75 n.
Lands $	36¾ n.
Lands 4% Debentures	100 n.
S'hai Lands Sh. $	14.30 n.
Humphreys $	8 n.
H.K. Realties $	4.40 n.
Chinese Estates $	103 n.
UTILITIES	
Trams $	18 s.
Peak Trams (old) $	8 n.
Peak Trams (new) $	4 n.
Star Ferries $	80 n.
Y. Ferries $	25¼ n.
China Lights (old) $	8.20 s.
China Lights (new) $	5.20 n.
H.K. Electric $	65.75 n.
Macao Electrics $	22½ n.
Sandakan Lights $	11¼ n.
Telephones (old) $	28.90 b.
Telephone (new) $	10.30 b.
INDUSTRIALS	
Cald: Macg. (Ord.), Sh. $	14.90 n
Cald: Macg. (Pref.), Sh. $	12 n.
Canton Ices $	1 n
Cements $	17½ s.
H.K. Ropes $	5½ b.
STORES, &c.	
Dairy Farms $	21.60 b.
Watsons $	9.35 b.
Lane, Crawfords $	7.85 n.
Sinceres $	2 n.
Wing On (H.K.) $	30 n.
Powell Ltd., $	—
COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Sh. $	63½ sa.
S'hai Cotton Sh. $	255 n.
MISC.	
H.K. Entertainments $	6.80 b.
Constructions (old) $	1¾ n
Constructions (new) $	1 n
Vibro Piling $	8 n
Ch. Govt 5% 1925 G.$Bds.	52% n.
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan	102 n.
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan	97 n.
Marsmans Inv. (Lon.) s/-	13/9 n.
Marsmans Inv. (H.K.) s/-	4/- n.

BIG AIR FIGHT IN FRANCE

FROM PAGE ONE

sand state that about 40 or 50 aircraft were drawn up on two sides of the aerodrome and one enemy machine was seen to be taking off along the runway as British aircraft approached.

Numerous high explosive bombs were dropped, principally on the runway.

The incendiary bombs started a strong fire on the south side of the aerodrome near a number of aircraft.

The raid was rounded off by two British aircraft which carried out a low machine-gun attack on the aerodrome hangars and buildings.

Nasty Surprise For Germans

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is learned authoritatively that the R.A.F. attack on Aalborg (in North Denmark), which was the first British raid on the Danish air base used by the Germans for their operations in Norway, took the Germans completely by surprise.

The British aircraft approached singly, and the first to reach the target area found the aerodrome marked with full night-flying illuminations.

A large German troop transport, coming in to land with its navigation lights on, found itself assailed by machine-gun fire from a British bomber and escaped into the clouds to avoid being shot down.

Main Hangar Damaged

Flying at a low height above the aerodrome, the British bomber then released a salvo of high explosive bombs which damaged the main hangar.

The following British aircraft peppered the ground defences, but they were met by heavy anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire.

Successive attacks were made on the aerodrome at varying heights and after one attack from a low level, three fires were seen to break out.

Stavanger Raid

The raid on Stavanger was carried out by a number of aircraft which attacked singly and in quick succession.

Despite anti-aircraft fire, all the British aircraft engaged in the raid returned safely to their base.

At Christiansand, anti-aircraft fire was encountered from light gun batteries sited round the aerodrome. Guns mounted on hills surrounding the aerodrome opened a heavy fire on the British aircraft, but the only damage suffered was the loss of one trailing aerial.

Fight Off South-East Coast

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—A few roofs were damaged by shrapnel from terrific anti-aircraft artillery but no damage resulted from last night's raid on the south-east coast.

According to an earlier message British fighters went up to engage attacking planes at sea.. The attack began shortly after 10 p.m.

It has been established that the raiders approached from the north-east. They turned northwards when they encountered heavy fire.

The engagement lasted until 3 a.m.

Heavy German Losses

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 21 (UP).—The headquarters of the British Air Force in France announced that four German planes were destroyed and two others damaged in an air battle over Saarlautern between eight British fighters and twelve German Messerschmitts.

There were four engagements throughout the day. Two German planes were shot down in German territory; a third was driven down apparently out of control, another two were shot down in French territory, while another is believed to have been destroyed.

One British pilot was slightly wounded but made a successful forced landing. All the remaining British planes returned safely to their bases.

Meanwhile, the French report bringing down two German planes.

LETTERS

To The Editor,
The "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I am a high school student in attendance at the University of Toronto.

I would like very much to establish a correspondence with someone in or near Hongkong for the purpose of exchanging stamps.

Any assistance that you would give me would be appreciated.

ROBERT CONNELL.
468 Oriole Parkway,
Toronto, Canada.

BUNGLING AMATEUR

Hitler's Strategic Errors Exposed

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Hitler as an amateur strategist was the subject of a talk from Daventry yesterday by a Naval observer of the B.B.C.

The Naval War Manual, he said, lays great stress on appreciating the situation.

He proposed to appreciate the situation in Norway.

The Royal Navy had recently been very successful off the coast of Norway—quite astonishingly so in fact.

Hitler's Objective

First of all, he asked, what was Hitler's object in attacking Norway?

He wanted to over-run Norway, handle the transport of iron ore and get air bases within easy reach of the coast of Britain.

Which among his possible courses of action was best for him to adopt?

Hitler obviously decided to employ the same tactics that he had used in the past.

Dr. Goebbels was probably confident that the propaganda situation in Scandinavia was 100 per cent. It was likely that he had every reason for this confidence for the British have been slow to realise the value of propaganda.

His Old Slogan

Admiral Raeder, no doubt, pointed out various difficulties which would attend an action on a country with such a long coastline exposed.

Hitler probably replied with his old slogan that the British Navy was an obsolete plaything and that it would have little chance of proving effective as Norway would automatically capitulate.

This conflict between an expert and an amateur led to some amazing dispositions of German ships.

The first convoy to Oslo seems to have been well-escorted by naval craft.

But then the destroyers which are of great value in combating submarines were sent up into Narvik Fjord.

Soon afterwards H.M.S. Renown sighted a battle cruiser. The cruiser only managed to escape in a blinding snow storm.

These too were on their way to Narvik presumably. But it was dangerous to send them to be bottled up in a fjord like that where they were open to attack.

Half-Hearted Seamanship

One could hardly blame the German seamen for being half-hearted.

Those who understand naval tactics must have realised that they were made the victims of a wild gamble.

They must have appreciated the principle that you must concentrate your forces and not split them up on a wide front when faced with superior odds.

The Naval observer said that he had talked with an officer of a destroyer which captured a German supply ship. The master of this ship must be familiar to many for he commanded a famous trans-Atlantic liner in Europe.

"Orders Are Orders"

When taken prisoner he was asked his own opinion of what he was trying to do. He shrugged his shoulders and bitterly said that "orders are orders."

He admitted that his chances of getting through to Narvik were very remote but he had to obey orders.

On Saturday, which was Hitler's birthday, two more transports were sunk by the British Navy.

The Naval observer concluded by saying, "I wonder if Hitler, the great amateur strategist, still insists that the British Navy is an obsolete plaything."

JAPANESE DEFEATS

FROM PAGE ONE

ese communications. It is said that three miles of rails have been torn up by guerillas.

East of Yoyang, on the South Hupeh front, the Japanese drive southward from Tsungyang has failed. After losing several hundred men, the invaders are retreating to Tsungyang.

Little activity has been reported from the Kwangsi front. Japanese sappers have been observed to be engaged in throwing floating bridges across the Watkiang River at a point east of Nanning. Chinese river defence forces are taking precautions against all eventualities.

Japanese soldiers in more than 20 launches were attacked by Chinese troops near Fengtai, in North Anhwei, a few days ago. It is claimed that many Japanese soldiers lost their lives.

Japanese Thrust Checked

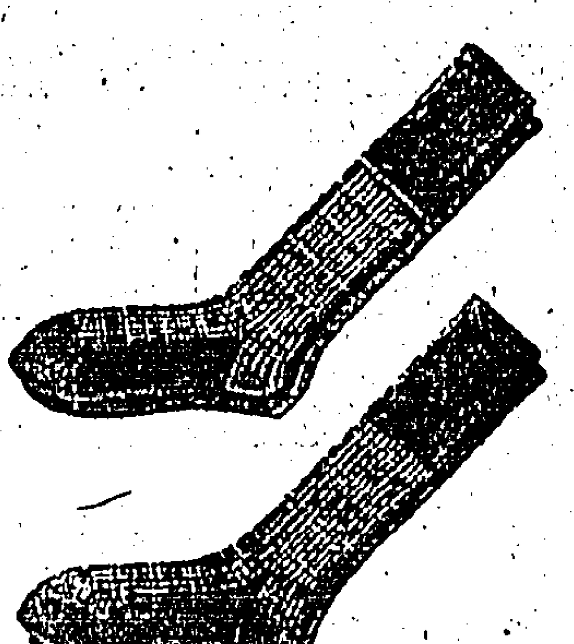
North-west of the province, near the Honan border, a Japanese force attacked the Chinese positions at Chaochiao. According to a Chinese report, the thrust was checked with great loss to the invaders.

Fighting has also broken out afresh in South Shansi. Heavily reinforced, the Japanese at Maotingtu, a Yellow River crossing, staged a counter-attack on Chinese positions in the north on Saturday.

This force is alleged to have used poison gas in its assault.

Chinese forces have steadfastly held their ground despite overwhelming odds, a Chinese report claims.

Serious fighting is also said to be raging near Yicheng. A force of 3,000 Japanese has launched a southward push with the support of artillery and planes. Several Japanese charges have been thrown back with heavy losses.



Allen Solly
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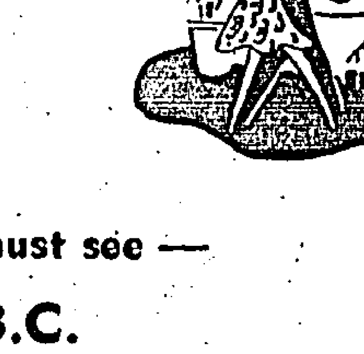

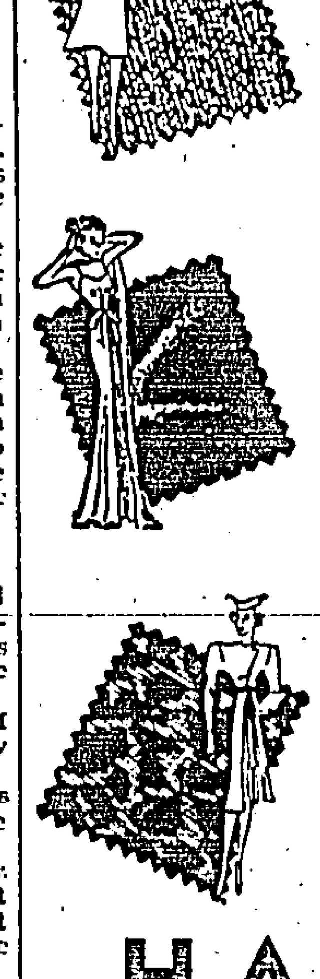

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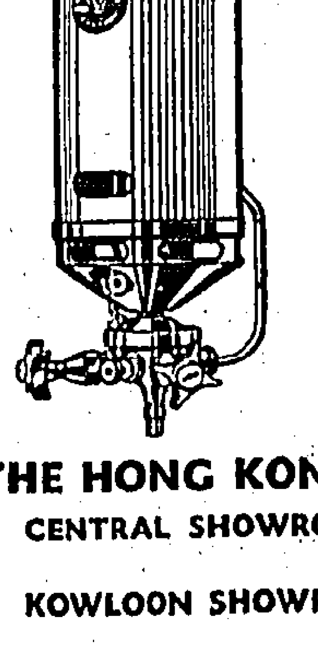

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MONDAY MORNING COMMENTARY

SOUTH CHINA A.A. DEFEAT THE REST

Opportunities Missed In First Half

Robinson Saves Penalty From Lee Wai-tong!

(By "Rex")

In their typical manner, South China defeated The Rest of the League two goals to one at Club ground yesterday, in a very even encounter. The Rest had the edge in the first half, but did not make the most of their opportunities, and the score was blank. In the second half, South China gained the upper hand, and managed two goals, the Rest replied once.

Robinson gained a distinction of which few custodians in the Colony can pride themselves. He saved a penalty from Lee Wai-tong! The Rest defence were superb, and to them goes the credit for keeping the score at its low level.

Tam Kwan-kon was in great form, and pulled off some excellent saves. Several times he had to go full length, and on one occasion stopped a hard drive from Fowler from three yards' range.

Lee Tin-sang and Mak Shiu-hon played well together. Lee was better of the two, clearing strongly, and more accurately.

Leung Wing-chiu again gave an excellent performance at pivot. He did not cover Fowler much, and was seen very little in defensive work, but fed his men with nice and accurate passes. Soong Ling-sing was again the best of the halves, and did much to nullify the good work of the Rest's left flank. Lau Tau-man appeared uncomfortable, but managed to spoil quite effectively. He was seen better at attack.

TOO WELL MARKED

LEE Wai-tong was too well marked to be of much use. He was given very few opportunities, and scored a lovely goal from one of them. In the first half he attempted too much of his own, and cramped the other forwards. In the second, when he swept the ball to the wings, the attack seemed to liven up a great deal. Fung King-cheong and Lai Shiu-wing were excellent as feeders for Lee, but could have done better had they played more to be wing men. Tang Kwong-sum was the better winger, centring beautifully, and turning to good account all the passes that came his way. Ip Pak-wah on the opposite wing was hardly seen throughout the match.

Robinson gave his usual excellent performance. He saved shots from practically every member of the forward line. Lee's shot that beat him, was practically unstoppable, while Lai's goal was really a misfortune.

Roughly and Lee Kwok-wai showed understanding, and covered up well for each other. Roughly had the full measure of Ip, and gave him little scope.

STAUNCH DEFENCE

BRIGHT devoted his entire attention to covering Lee, and made a very thorough job of it. However, he attempted too much when he tried to include Fung and Lai in his itinerary, and that was when Lee got his opening. Maxwell and Forrow lent him valuable support. Forrow dogged the very footsteps of Fung, and was always there squashing every move that Fung made.

Fowler had many opportunities to score but did not have his eye in. He made some remarkable breaks through South China's defence. Pryde was the best forward on view. He was a constant source of puzzlement to South China's defence. He and Hossack played a good understanding game to form the more dangerous flank. Hossack was a hard worker and was very unfortunate on several occasions. Apart from the goal which he scored, Pereira was hardly seen. He worked hard, but unsuccessfully, and never struck up an understanding with Wong King-cheong on the left wing. Wong, too, worked hard, but lack of support cramped his play, and little was seen from the flank.

NICE MOVEMENT

A NICE movement originating from Forrow saw Fowler head the latter's high pass to Pryde whose shot went just over. South China raided, and Lee attempted to break through from Tang's centre, but was neatly robbed by Bright. Hossack received from Bright and brought the ball well up before centring, Tam saved nicely from Fowler's header.

Fung and Lai indulged in some nice interpassing to bring the ball well up. Fung passed to Tang who centred right across. Ip missed his sitter.

The Rest pressed South China and a corner was forced. From the corner Pryde headed to Fowler who tried a header, Tam punched out, Fowler again tried, Lee kicked the ball out from almost on the goal line. The interval arrived with the score blank.

SECOND HALF

FROM the resumption South China was seen to firm up all round. Their defence seemed able to cope with the Rest forwards, and the halves moved up to aid in the attack, and the pace became much faster than in the first half. Fung drew Forrow before passing to Tang who brought the ball well up to centre, Lee Kwok-wai forced a corner. From the corner Lee headed Tang's centre to Lai, who, in trying to break through, collided with Roughly the ball hitting Roughly's hands.

From the spot Robinson saved from Lee's hard drive, and again when Lee followed up the shot.

Soon after, however, South China, who had kept up the pressure all the time, had the Rest defence spreadeagled. Fung drew Forrow and passed to Lai. He received the ball from Lai as he was moving up, drew Bright before giving Lee a perfect through pass. Lee sent the ball flashing past Robinson like a cannonball.

The Rest defence were allowed a little easing up before South China swept into the attack again. Tang received from Fung to centre well in. Lai attempted a header, collided with Robinson, the ball falling from Robinson's hands. Lai pushed the ball past Robinson asprawl, and even the rush of Roughly could not prevent the ball from trickling in.

REST SCORE

SHORTLY after this second reverse, the Rest pressed, and their goal came when Fowler passed to Hossack for the latter to centre right across the South China goalmouth. Wong met the ball for another centre. Fowler tried for Tam to punch weakly out, Pereira dashed in to put the ball behind Lee Tin-sang.

The teams were.—

South China.—Tam Kwan-kon; Mak Shiu-hon, Lee Tin-sang; Soong Ling-sing, Leung Wing-chiu, Lau Tau-man; Tang Kwong-sum, Fung King-cheong, Lee Wai-tong, Lai Shiu-wing and Ip Pak-wah.

Rest.—Robinson; Roughly, Lee Kwok-wai; Maxwell, Bright, Forrow, Hossack, Pryde, Fowler, Pereira and Wong King-cheong.

How Teams Fared

Champions v. Rest

S. China "A"	2	Rest	1

First Division

S. China "A"	1	Club	3
Royal Scots	1	St. Joseph's	0
Middlesex	1	S. China "B"	4
Kwong Wah	4	Kowloon	2

Second Division Play-off

Engineers	2	30th R.A.	1

Third Division

Electric	0	International	2

Third Division Play-off

R.A.S.C.	2	24th R.A. (After extra time)	4

COTTAGE CLUB PAPER HUNT

In a close and exciting finish, the Cottage Club paper hunt on Saturday was won by Capt. F. P. R. James, followed by J. Buis and J. Fraser.

The run started from Dill's Corner and wound through a course of four miles over grassy country. Women riders were well in the van and Mrs. Christine Wyatt, despite one tumble, was first home.

Referees' Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Hongkong Football Referees Association will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday, May 7, at 8 p.m., when Mr. Nuttal will give a lecture on "The Referees' Association in the United Kingdom."

HONGKONG PROMISED BADMINTON TREAT

Colony's Championship Finals To Offer Brilliant Displays

BADMINTON OF A QUALITY never before exceeded in Hongkong is expected to feature the finals of the Colony's badminton championships this week, and all interested in this game should make a point of attending the Club de Recreio this evening and the K.C.C. on Wednesday.

This evening's programme is devoted to the finals of the men's singles events.

The first match will decide the junior championship when Norman Smith, vastly-improved St. John's Cathedral Club player will oppose W. Gilles, a newcomer to the game in Hongkong, who has given outstanding performances this season.

Ideal Curtain-Raiser

THIS encounter promises to be an ideal curtain-raiser for the more important match to follow, the senior singles final between Patrick Wong, former holder of the title, and Charlie Au, last year's finalist.

Both players are from the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and so brilliant has their form been this season, that it is expected the match will provide the finest exhibition of the singles game yet seen in Hongkong.

The two men are perfectly matched, and if anything, Au has given slightly the better displays in the tournament to date. He was masterly in his semi-final against Henry Eardley, the former Shanghai champion, and on such form may enjoy a slight edge over Wong.

Nevertheless, Wong, after a season out of the game, has returned to it like a giant refreshed, and none will gainsay that he has at least a 50-50 chance of winning, while many will give him a 60-40 prospect.

The matches will start at 8.30 p.m., and the admission charge will be 40 cents. There should be a record attendance to witness these encounters.

Wednesday's Programme

ON Wednesday evening at the K.C.C., the season will be wound up with the conclusion of the men's doubles and mixed doubles championships, followed by the presentation of the season's prizes.

The first match will be the mixed doubles in which K. L. Wong, teaming this year with Miss Ulian Khoo, will oppose P. H. Wong and Miss W. Cheung. The first named are expected to win, if only because of Miss Khoo's vast experience and her acknowledged skill. Nevertheless, Miss Cheung is an improved player and if Wong can strike immediate form, the expected may be reversed.

First-class badminton is assured in the men's doubles final, when four of the Colony's finest players will be in opposition. K. L. Yong and H. F. Chew of the University will oppose C. Au and P. H. Wong, and a dramatic and exciting encounter is promised.

Past displays this season have sufficiently indicated trat the two pairs are well matched and the encounter is likely to go the full distance.

Afterwards, there will be the presentation of the season's league and championship trophies. All of the league positions, with the exception of runners-up in the "B" Division have now been decided. University "A" are winners once again of the "A" Division with the Chinese Y.M.C.A. runners-up. St. John's Cathedral are champions of the "B" Division and the Club de Recreio have regained the mixed doubles league which they lost last year to the University.

Lucky Sweep Numbers

RACE 1

No. 2965 $2,045.40.
No. 3436 664.40
No. 966 & 3110 146.10 each
Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 650, 4368, 2601, 3027, 1233, 4684, 3899, 570, 2275, 363, 732, 79, 4103.

RACE 2

No. 3506 $2,291.80
No. 2500 634.80
No. 160 327.40
Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 1884, 1686, 929, 3295, 4405, 4301, 1478, 550, 3965.

RACE 3

No. 1510 $2,626.40
No. 3377 750.40
No. 3747 375.20
Unplaced ponies ($50) each): Nos. 307, 2295, 3303, 101.

RACE 4

No. 2037 2,716.00
No. 1002 776.00
No. 761 388.00
Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 3215, 1789, 3912, 5270, 4761, 2650.

RACE 5

No. 1769 $2,707.60
No. 2304 773.60
No. 2225 386.80
Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 4418, 5254, 766, 1099, 4071, 3517, 3410.

RACE 6

No. 3018 $2,620.00
No. 4900 748.80
No. 2685 374.40
Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 95, 2466, 955, 403, 1012, 2494, 2034, 4930, 4479, 2207, 5058.

RACE 7

No. 626 $2,770.00
No. 4508 794.00
No. 1831 397.00
Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 4032, 1666, 2834, 5159, 2909, 3123, 4222, 4147.

RACE 8

No. 1067 $2,963.80
No. 2312 846.80
No. 3924 & 883 211.70 each
Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 2024, 5082, 2310, 3751, 1366.

RACE 9

No. 3606 $5,700.80
No. 4271 1,628.80
No. 400 814.40
Unplaced ponies ($100 each): Nos. 4524, 1201, 1341, 450, 2359, 3000, 2282, 1150, 2466.

Home Football

First Round Matches For League Cup

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The first round of the football League Cup competition was played yesterday, and resulted as follows:

North A.—New Brighton 1, Stoke 4; Wrexham 1, Wolves 1; Blackpool 4, Southport 0; Barrow 2, Liverpool 0; Manchester U. 0, Manchester City 1; Rochdale 1, Bury 0; Blackburn Rovers 5, Bolton 1; Chester 1, Burnley 3; Everton 3, Preston 1.

North B.—Bradford 2, Newcastle 0; Leeds 6, Sheffied Wednesday 3, Middlesbrough 4, Grimsby 1; Sheffield United 0, Rotherham 0; York 1, Hull 1; Barnsley 3, Hartlepools 0; Sunderland 1, Darlington 1; Chesterfield 2, Huddersfield 1.

South A.—Arsenal 4, Notts C. 0; Fulham 4, Brentford 1; Crystal Palace 4, Tottenham 1; Southend 3, Watford 1; West Ham 3, Chelsea 2; Notts Forest 1, Charlton 0; Norwich 2, Millwall 1; Leicester 5, Clapton Orient 2.

South B.—Newport 2, Birmingham 2; Swansea 2, Walsall 0; Torquay 2, Reading 0; Plymouth 6, Bournemouth 1; Coventry 3, Lutton 0; West Brom. 3, Portsmouth 1; Southampton 1, Bristol R. 1.

ENGLISH REGIONALS

South D.—Queen's Park Rangers 5, Brighton 4.

South D.—Queen's Park Rangers 5, Brighton 4.

South-western.—Swindon 2, Cardiff 2.

Western.—Crewe 3, Stockport 1.

East-Midland.—Lincoln 3, Doncaster 2.

SCOTTISH REGIONALS

Western.—Albion 2, Clyde 2; Ayr, 0; Motherwell 2; Celtic 4, Airdrie 2; Hamilton 0, Kilmarnock 0; Morton 4, Queen O'South 0; Partick 4, Third Lanark 1; Queen's Park 2, Rangers 3; St. Mirren 1, Dumbarton 2.

Eastern.—Aberdeen 2, East Fife 2; Arbroach 5, Dundee U. 2; Dunfermline 3, St. Bernards 1; Falkirk 2, Alloa 1; Hearts 7, King's Park 2; Raith 1, Hibernian 1; St. Johnston 3, Stenhousemuir 2.

Softball Pennants Won By Recreio And Canadian Chinese

THE WINNERS of both men's and women's Softball Leagues were decided yesterday when the Rambling Aces of the Club de Recreio beat the Junior Ramblers by 7-4, and the Canadian Chinese girls trounced the Club de Recreio girls by 30-3.

In the first inning of the women's match, the Canadian Chinese girls gathered no less than seven runs. The Portuguese pitchers were unable to hold their strong batting opponents, of whom Mabel Louie was the star. In the last inning she clouted a homer with bases loaded.

Both the men's teams scored one run in the opening inning, but when the seniors brought two home in the third and another two in the fourth, the game was over. Their final two runs came in the sixth. Jacky Noronha clouted a homer, but with no one at the bases.

This was the fourteenth straight victory for the senior Aces.

FIRST BASEBALL GAME

The first baseball game of the season was played at Caroline Hill yesterday, when the U.S.S. Mindanao beat the U.S.S. Asheville by 13 runs to 5.

The Mindanao scored one in each of the first two innings, and in the third tallied another six!

There was no score in the opening period. In the second half, Stone scored from a pass from Smits, but Mrs. Stone equalised shortly afterwards.

Ladies.—Millington; Mrs. Dudley and Mrs. Stone; Miss M. McCaw, Miss Stokes and Waldron; Mrs. Dicknell, Miss B. Harker, Miss D. McCaw, Mrs. Macklin and Mrs. Peters.

Men's Juniors.—Miss S. Bruce; Kellen and Grant, Bank, Taylor and Ireson; Smits, Dormer, Stone, Jeffrey and Beavan.

Y.M.C.A. HOCKEY SEASON ENDS

THE EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A. ended their hockey season on Saturday with two games, one between the Civilians and Services members and the other between their women's team, Caer Clark Cup champions, and the men's junior team.

The Services easily defeated the Civilians by four goals to nil. The game was fairly even in the first half, when Services scored the opening goal, but after the interval, they were vastly superior. The Civilians tried hard to score, but were unable to penetrate the Services defence.

Scorers for the Services were Highlands, White (two) and Gemmell. The Civilians' inside-left, Colledge injured his knee in the later stages of the game, and was forced to leave the field.

The teams were:

Services.—Millington; Jordan and Tomlinson; Jeffrey, Pennington and Waldron; Corner, Gemmell, White, Highlands and Wall.

Civilians.—Benwell; Dormer and Yourieff; Kempton, McLellan and Broch; Smits, Stone, Taylor, Colledge and Bates.

Women-Juniors Draw

The other game between the Caer Clark Cup champions and the men's junior team ended in a draw. The Ladies fielded many reserves, and were assisted by H. Millington and Waldron.

British And French Air Force Duels

PARIS, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The French Air Force triumphed over the British Air Force in both football and rugby at the Parcedes Princes stadium to-day.

They won the soccer match by 3-nil, and the rugger game by 32 points to 14.

Valley Cup Tournament

In the second match of the Valley Cup at the Civil Service yesterday, Police beat Craigengower by one shot.

W. J. Penney, L. C. R. Souza, A. M. Omar, U. M. Omar (Craigengower) beat Soutar, Harrop, Headridge, Glendinning 26-17.

W. H. Sling, K. M. Omar, J. S. Landolt, C. S. Rossolet (Craigengower) beat F. Channing, G. Davies, W. Dall, J. Orem 17-10.

J. H. Xavier, K. F. Modi, T. L. Locke, A. A. Lewis (Craigengower) beat W. Harris, G. Willerton, J. McDonald and J. Fender 28-26.

J. Leonard, W. Ward, W. K. Way, A. E. Coates (Craigengower) lost to E. G. Post, W. Cameron, J. Shepherd, A. E. Carey 9-22.

Basketball

TOURING TEAM WIN FIRST GAME

Hongkong Students Fail In Last Quarter

THE CHUNG HWA GIRLS' Basketball team, the Philippines touring team, who are playing a series of matches here in aid of Chinese Wounded and Refugees, scored their first victory over a contingent comprising the Hongkong students at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Saturday, winning by 29 points to 22.

The heroine of the match was the Philippine team captain, Miss Alice Chan, who scored a total of 18 points for her side (four goals and ten fouls). Her scoring from fouls were clean shots and drew rounds of applause from the large crowd gathered to see the match.

Hongkong in the first quarter were leading seven goals to one. Their guards played an excellent game to stop the visitors from scoring. Miss Ng Shiu-sum, centre-guard for Hongkong, scored all the points for her side. (Three goals and a foul).

In the second quarter, the visitors appeared to have warmed up to their work, and scored eight more points to Hongkong's five. Hongkong called time out, and changed their guards, which proved disastrous for them, as the visitors crept up slowly, and in the third quarter were only one point behind. The score then being at 19 to 18.

A ROUT

THE LAST QUARTER proved to be a rout for the Hongkong side, and Miss Chen scored no less than seven foul goals and two goals.

Hongkong was best served by Miss Wong Po-chan, who was changed in the second quarter to come in again late in the third.

MANILA

	No. of Fouls	Goals	Foul goals
Alice Chen	–	4	10
Victoria Tan	–	–	–
Chan Siu-chiu	1	2	1
Cary Wong	–	3	–
Josefa Go	–	–	–
Ng Yeuk-mak	2	–	–
Chan Wan-wan	4	–	–
Sally Wong	2	–	–
Total	9	9	11

HONGKONG

Ip Mo-ching	–	2	1
Lin Fan-pui	–	2	2
Wong Po-chun	–	–	3
Chiu Chit-chit	–	–	1
Ng Shiu-sum	–	3	1
Lo Man-so	1	–	–
Chan Yee-ha	3	–	–
Cheong Wah-ching	3	–	–
Lee Shiu-ling	4	–	–
Ng Wong-ying	2	–	–
Total	7	7	8

Eastern Suffer First Defeat

Yco, Manila Champions, Win By One-nil

MANILA, Apr. 22 (UP).—The Yco Athletic Club, soccer champions of Manila, handed the Eastern, touring Hongkong team, their first set-back in six matches when they won by one-nil yesterday before a crowd of 12,000.

The Yco dominated play throughout the match, and for the first time in the series, the Hongkong team tired in the second period, and the Yco had a comparatively easy time defending their lead.

When the Eastern slowed down, they lost their precise passing and smooth dribbling which had hitherto marked their second half rallies. Lee Tack-kee, centre-forward, was the outstanding player, but he did not have the support of his team-mates.

FINAL MATCH

HONGKONG'S tourists make their final bow to-night against the combined Yco-La Salle team, and will take the Clipper back to the Colony to-morrow.

They will possibly return to Manila on May 16 for a three-game series against the Manila team that is participating in the Japan Memorial Games.

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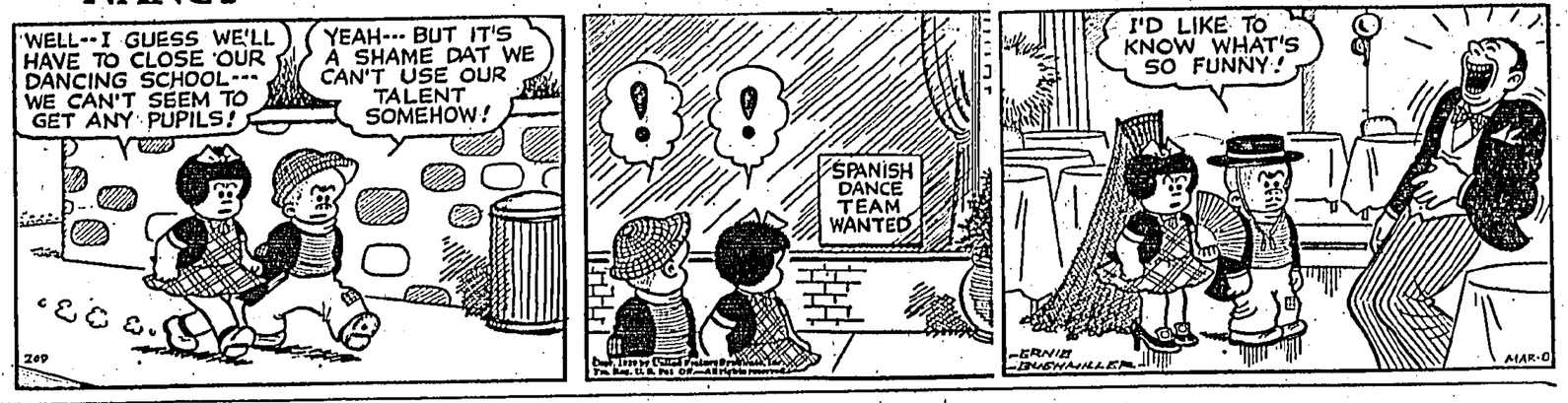
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



GUNNER IN PANTS FIGHTS NAZI BOMBER

Left His Sick Bed To Defend Ship

NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD CHARLES GOLDEN, of Rotherhithe, leapt from his sickbed in the motor-ship Rosedene when he heard firing..

A few seconds later—wearing only his underclothes—he was at his Lewis gun exchanging shots with a Nazi bomber.

It was bitterly cold, but Golden forgot his influenza and stuck to his gun till the raider went off.

Twelve bombs were dropped, some very close. No damage was done to the ship but nearly every breakable article broke.

The captain, who fired at the plane with a rifle, and the second mate, were slightly wounded in the legs by ricochetting bullets.

Near The Coast

The story was told when the Rosedene (400 tons), of Sunderland, reached an East Coast port.

The vessel was attacked on the previous night, two miles off the coast—apparently by a Heinkel bomber.

When the bombs dropped the small ship was almost lifted out of the water, and the crew thought she would sink

Captain J. Armstrong, of Par, Cornwall, said, that the plane power-dived and dropped the first bomb within eight yards of the vessel.

"I was in the wheelhouse," he said, "and grabbed my rifle and began taking shots at the plane as it turned to dive again.

Spattered Deck

"The plane circled over the port side and returned, her machine-guns sending streams of bullets which spattered the deck.

"I felt a stinging pain in my right leg—as a ricochetting bullet passed through one side of my trousers and out of the other.

"Then the second mate, Thomas H. Wilson, was similarly hit.

"When the plane dived the second time it was met with a steady burst of fire from our Lewis gun and I was amazed to see the 19-year-old gunner standing calmly behind his gun, wearing only his underclothes.

"It was bitterly cold and bullets were striking all parts of the ship, but he did not seem to heed them.

"He was a very plucky boy.

Wanted His Bed

"I could see the tracers hitting the Nazi and expected it to retire from the fight sooner than it did.

"It was a grand fight and I'm certain our gunner hit the plane. If we did not bring him down we've done enough damage to give him a headache."

Golden—who was making his first trip in the Rosedene—said: "I was feeling pretty groggy but when I heard the skipper's rifle I knew I was needed on deck.

"I gave the Nazi all I could but what I wanted most was to scare him off so that I could get back to bed."

A FEW minutes after she had divorced Herbert Marshall, Miss Edna Best, the film and stage star, was married again at Las Vegas, Nevada. Her third husband is Nat Wolff, her Hollywood agent.

The same judge granted the divorce and performed the wedding ceremony.

Miss Best accused Mr. Marshall of desertion in 1934. They were married in 1928.

WIFE NAGGED AT TRIFLE

BECAUSE his wife nagged him and complained that his shoes had not been properly cleaned, a seventy-six-year-old retired Civil Servant was alleged at Bristol to have killed her.

John Frederick Cotty, of Ashley-hill, Bristol, white-haired, feeble and so deaf that he was allowed to sit at the solicitors' table was committed for trial charged with the murder of his wife, aged seventy-eight.

He was alleged to have told a police officer that he had killed his wife because she nagged him and he "saw black."

"Difficult To Please"

Mr. G. R. Paling, prosecuting, said the old couple lived with relatives, Mrs. Cotty was in the habit of complaining about trifles, and was undoubtedly difficult to please.

The relatives heard a noise, and in the Cottys' bedroom found the woman dead in a chair by the fireplace with a strap round her neck. She had apparently been cleaning shoes shortly before her death.

HERMIT HAS AN ACCENT

LIVING away from the world on the rocky California coast, dressed only in a piece of sacking, is a contented hermit—who speaks with an Oxford accent.

He is the Rev. Henry Shaw, Oxford graduate, who lives on 16s. a week relief money in a shack made of driftwood. His only companions are five cats.

White-bearded, long-haired, and within four months of his sixtieth birthday, he is still in fine physical condition, as hard as nails. In all weathers he has a daily bathe in the surf.

To-day, comparing his situation with that of his fellow men, he says he has no regrets over his break with civilisation.

"I have little money, little expense and no worry whatever," he explains. "I seldom think of the past and never of the future. I live for the day."

After leaving Oxford, Shaw distinguished himself in investigating Church irregularities in Wales.

"Some pretty high persons went to prison," he says, "but the scandal made things unpleasant and I knew I'd better clear out.

"I went to Canada, didn't like the way things were there, and came on here."

His shack is some miles north of Port Bragg.

He learned the undertaking business and for years operated a mortuary, serving a huge area of the sparsely settled timber country.

DISASTER IN RAPIDS

Eighty Passengers Drown When Ship Sinks

Chungking, Apr. 21.

Over 80 passengers were drowned when the steamer Ming Yung, of the Min Seng Company, sank in the rapids of the Chialing River, north of Chungking, yesterday.

Of about 150 passengers only 60 so far are reported to have been rescued.—*Reuter.*

MILLION TO 1 AIR ESCAPE

SITTING comfortably in the rear turret of an R.A.F. reconnaissance plane, a young air gunner did not know that his life hung by a thread.

Neither did he know that he was alone in the machine several thousand feet up, and that the other members of the crew had taken to their parachutes.

But minutes later, by a million-to-one chance, the gunner was safely on the ground. The "Bring 'em Back Alive" plane had landed itself!

This amazing freak of luck happened in France a few days ago. Already it has gone down as a legend of the air.

Watching for Ice

The plane had set out on a reconnaissance flight over enemy territory.

In the cabin the pilot and his colleagues watched anxiously for signs of ice formation—dreaded enemy of the airman; in the rear turret the gunner sat at his gun, his telephone clamped to his ears.

If the ice formed and the plane became unmanageable the orders to "bale out" would come to him through the phone.

The ice came.

For desperate minutes the pilot fought to keep the plane on an even keel and maintain altitude. It was a losing battle.

'Jump' Order not Heard

Eventually he shouted into his mouthpiece: "Jump." One by one, the men floated down.

All but the rear gunner. He had not heard the instruction. Ice had frozen his phone.

Still at his post, he smiled happily as he saw that the plane was making a good course and nearing home.

Gradually the plane nosed down for earth in a long sweeping glide—the ice was dragging it down.

Finally the machine "pancaked."

Found Cabin Empty

The gunner was badly shaken, but unhurt. He thought of his colleagues in the cabin, jumped from the turret and ran to their "rescue"—to find the cabin empty.

Only then did the luckiest young man in the world realise how miraculously he had escaped from the jaws of death.

The "Daily Mirror" told the story to a well-known airman that night. "It was a million-to-one against that plane landing safely," said a well-known airman.

"The ice might have made it slip or spin. To have landed it must have come in on a flat glide and would have needed miles of perfectly flat land to ensure a safe landing.

"That young gunner can thank his lucky stars."

No doubt, somewhere in France, a young gunner is doing so.

WON D.S.M. FOR FACING DEATH WITH SPANNER

Chief Petty Officer Baldwin receiving his medal from the King at Portsmouth on December 19.

MINE HERO DIES AT HIS POST

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CHARLES E. BALDWIN, who was decorated by the King for his part in one of the most dangerous exploits of the war, has been killed by an accident on service.

He was one of the five members of the Vernon Mine Establishment, Portsmouth, whose job it was to dismantle German mines washed up on the coast.

They faced tremendous risks—and the only weapon with which they fought was a spanner.

All five were awarded medals, "in recognition of great courage and daring," for venturing out off the coast in darkness to render a mine safe.

Of Baldwin's colleagues, Lieut.-Commander J. G. D. Ouvry and Lieut.-Commander Roger Lewis received the D.S.O., Lieut. John Glenny the D.S.C., and Able-Seaman A. Vearncombe the D.S.M.

They had volunteered for the task, and there is not the slightest doubt that they have saved hundreds of lives and thousands of tons of shipping.

GUN-GIRL STRIPPED VICTIM

New York.

LAKE CHARLES, Louisiana, police are holding a snarling, high-tempered gun-girl, who confessed that, after forcing a salesman to strip in a lonely field, she shot him dead, and later slugging her male accomplice because he was "too yellow" to rob a bank.

Joseph Calloway, tyre salesman, picked up the couple as he drove along a lonely road. Later the girl stuck a gun in his ribs and forced him to stop.

Then, leading him into the woods, she forced him to remove his clothes. Naked, on his knees, he begged for mercy, but she shot him through the head, taking his clothes, which netted her only £4, and a cheap watch.

Next she took his car and tried to persuade her accomplice to help her rob a bank, but he demurred.

She told the police: "He was yellow, so I socked him over the head with my gun and left him in the car. I haven't seen him since. He was a yellow rat, but I'll hang before I'll tell you mugs his name."

The girl's name is Tonie Henry. Her husband, Claude Henry, is in prison for manslaughter.

"When Things Are Serious" Leaflet Raid

BERLIN:

A PAMPHLET entitled "What Do You Do When Things Become Serious?" prepared in collaboration with the Army High Command, has been distributed to all the people of Berlin.

The pamphlet gives advice on making a will, on getting their personal affairs in order, how to deal with enemy troops landed by parachute, espionage, sabotage, treason and on how to act in air raids and gas attacks.

Copies of this pamphlet were handed to foreign newspaper correspondents without comment at the last Foreign Office Press conference.

This is all part of the campaign which Hitler's propagandists, are now running at full blast to create the impression that a big attack on the Western Front is imminent.

The "high light" of this propaganda campaign so far has been Goering's speech to the German youth, in which he said the war must be decided in the West.

Brauchitsch Returning

It is reported that General von Brauchitsch, the German Commander-in-Chief, was returning from another inspection tour of the West Front, particularly the Rhine sector, where he has been since Sunday.

Prices on the officially-regulated Berlin Stock Exchange have taken a sharp dive. The chief explanation advanced in German financial circles was that rumours were abroad of new taxes to finance the war.

WOMEN'S 2 HOURS' LYNCH MOB TERROR

TWO negresses—mother and daughter—were rescued from an enraged lynch mob of 500 men by a posse of 25 police near Stockton, Maryland, U.S.A., after an ordeal of terror which lasted two hours.

The mob had raided the county gaol at Snowhill late the previous night in search of an arrested negro who is accused of murdering a local farmer and assaulting his wife. But the authorities, fearing a lynching, had removed the negro to a secret hiding place.

The mob then seized the two negresses — Martha Blake, aged thirty-one, and her daughter Lilian, aged fourteen—who were being held as material witnesses in the same case.

The women cowered in their cells as the mob tore down the iron door, grabbed them and dragged them through a window.

They were shown a rope and told: "How would you like to have this around your necks?"

The mob then drove off with the screaming women, heading for the nearby town of Stockton in search of the man.

The leaders forced the women to tell the name of the negro whom the police, to protect him from lynching, had removed to an undisclosed place.

The mob was dispersed and the women reached by State police after a clash in which two of the mob and one policeman were injured.

. . . they can't come, thank goodness!

Your favourite chair will not be usurped by your neighbour's wife. Your party smile will not contort your well-washed face. You will put on your slippers and you will gnaw your chicken bone. After dinner you will settle down in your Parker-Knoll and think of all the letters you should be writing, and all the nonsense you might have been talking if your neighbour's wife had not caught cold . . . That chair has ruined your social career—so what?

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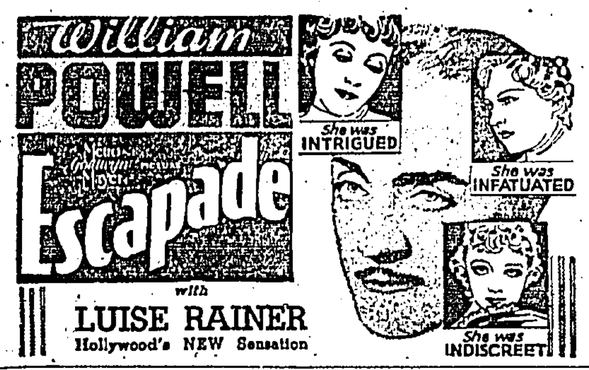

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"HELL'S KITCHEN"

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Ingrams of Arabia (Mr. and Mrs.) begin a new romance

"INGRAMS OF ARABIA" has been given a new post, it is announced in London. Which means that his wife has been given a new post, too.

She has shared his work, his knowledge and his reputation. She is not merely the wife of Mr. William Harold Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E., British Colonial Administrator, but Mrs. "Ingrams of Arabia."

Ingrams is the name—singular. But really it is plural.

It *has* been almost since 1930 when Mr. Ingrams and Miss Doreen Shortt, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Shortt, former Home Secretary and film censor, were married in Mayfair.

Now Mr. Ingrams is to change from being British Resident Adviser to the Sultan of Mukalla, in the Hadramaut, Southern Arabia, to being Chief Secretary, Aden, further south.

His wife goes with him. She is thirty-four; he is forty-three—reputed to know more of the Arabs than any Briton since Colonel T. E. Lawrence.

Biblical Kingdom

For three years as adviser to the Qu'aiti Sultan of Mukalla and the Kathiri Sultan of Seiyun, and in political charge of three other sultanates, Mr. Ingrams has been a power in the Hadramaut—Biblical kingdom of the Queen of Sheba.

For their work in the Hadramaut he and his wife were last year awarded the T. E. Lawrence gold medal of the Central Asian Society.

When he was a colonial civil servant in Aden he and his wife explored the unknown hinterland of the Hadramaut. They travelled on camels, dressed as Arabs, where no Europeans had travelled before, and found it to be a wild land of eternal wars, gangsterdom and blood feuds.

This six-foot-tall, fair-haired, pale-blue-eyed Englishman and his wife brought "Ingrams' Peace" to the 300,000 warring bedouins of the interior.

Sometimes his wife went touring alone. Once she took details personally of thirty-two separate wars all flourishing in a single district.

Once a chieftain talked to her from a second storey window, being afraid to come down because he was at war with all his neighbours.

She and her husband watched battles going on from their hosts' drawing-room windows.

They carried no weapons, but took a draft of a truce to each one of the hostile tribes.

Eighteen months later they had 1,300 signatures of tribal chiefs and heads of families, pledging themselves to a three-year truce and to accept the jurisdiction of local courts—the first truce that the Hadramaut had ever known.

As soon as the peace was declared the price of rifles in the Hadramaut slumped from 700 dollars each to 150 dollars. Many of the hundred thousand natives who had fled the country began to return with wealth earned in other lands.

Wore Arab Dress

The gratitude of the Arabs was sincere. They called Mr. Ingrams "The Friend of the Hadramaut" and "The man with the honestest eyes we have ever seen." They brought their disputes to him and accepted his ruling without question.

At Mukalla Mr. Ingrams and his wife wear Arab dress, touch no alcohol, and observe Arab customs out of respect for the natives. They insist on other Europeans at the Residency doing the same. Tennis and other European games are banned from the Residency grounds.

The post of chief secretary, Aden, which Mr. Ingrams is to take up, is being created to take the place of those of political secretary and civil secretary on the vacation of these posts by their present holders, Lieut.-Colonel Lake, who is retiring, and Major Sinclair, who is reverting to the Indian Government service.

Mr. Ingrams will be succeeded at Mukalla by Mr. G. A. Joy, resident commissioner, New Hebrides.

CARRY ON!

When this B.E.F. soldier arrived in London on leave he had no trouble in finding willing helpers to carry his "excess baggage."

FOREIGN PLANES OVER BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—An official communique issued to-day states that planes flew over Belgian territory yesterday. This morning, states the communique, several were recognised as being German planes, while two were identified as being British.

Anti-aircraft defences took vigorous action and protests will be made in London and Berlin.

MUSSOLINI'S 29 WORD SPEECH

ROME, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Signor Mussolini made a brief statement in connection with the foundation of Rome and Labour Day. He said: "At the present moment, I have only one word to say. Work and arm for the greatness of the nation. That is the watchword for the whole Italian people."

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK, SAY NAZIS

BERLIN, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The official news agency asserts that a British "heavy cruiser" was hit amidships by a bomb yesterday near Andalsnes and that it heeled over and began to sink.

The crew took to the boats, it is added.

DEATH OF FAMED SCIENTIST

Mr. A. Cort Haddon, The Eminent Ethnologist

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Cort Haddon, F.R.S., M.A., D. Sc., a famous ethnologist.

Mr. Haddon, who was 95 years of age, became a University lecturer in Ethnology in 1900 at Cambridge. Nine years later he became a Reader in Ethnology and a lecturer on the same subject in the University of London.

Carried Out Expedition

He made zoological and ethnographical investigations in Torres Straits, in 1888 and the following year organised and conducted the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to New Guinea and Sarawak.

In 1905, he was the President of Section H (Anthropology), British Association in South Africa.

At one time he was also President of the Royal Anthropological Institute and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Flight Of Money To America

WASHINGTON, Apr. 21 (Reuter). The Federal Reserve Board reveals that European citizens have invested over $1,000,000,000 in the United States under the names of other persons for fear that invaders of their countries may seize their wealth.

An owner's nationality is difficult to trace, but officials are of the opinion that a large part of the wealth came from Germany and citizens of countries bordering the Reich.

Artillery Action On West Front

PARIS, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—To-day's communique says that there was artillery action in the neighbourhood of the Blies.

Danish Shipping Services

To Cease Traffic On Far East Run

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Apr. 22 (Domei).—Denmark is to suspend marine traffic services to the Far East according to a report received in Kobe to-day.

It is stated that the East Asiatic Company of Denmark has decided to suspend their shipping service between Denmark and Japan, China and Thailand, as well as on its European lines.

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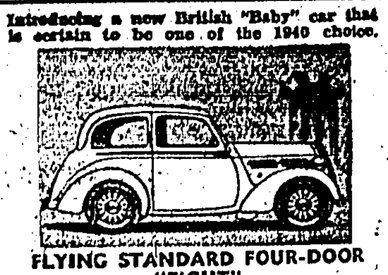

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See Page Four

ALLIED FORCES IN NORWAY AT GRIPS WITH INVADERS

British re-take Hamar, report

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 21 (REUTER). — UNCONFIRMED REPORTS HERE STATE THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAVE RECAPTURED HAMAR.

The reports are given with reserve, but they follow a Norwegian official announcement.

British troops, equipped with tanks and other heavy armament, are reported to have come partly by rail and partly by road.

Colonel Weiss, the German commander at Trondheim, is reported to be making hurried preparations to

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

R.A.F. RAIDS ON NORWAY

THIS REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH, the first of the operation in Norway to be published in Hongkong, shows a R.A.F. bomb actually falling towards its target in Bergen Harbour. The photograph, taken at a low altitude, shows four Heinkel H.E.115 seaplanes moored off Bergen. The large white shape of the bomb dropping is seen on the upper left hand edge of the photograph.—*British Official Photograph. Crown Copyright Reserved.*

LEFT.—Another R.A.F. photograph taken during bombing operations over Christiansand, Norway. Photograph shows a large Nazi transport, with hatches open. One other merchantman and two smaller vessels can be seen. There are many ice floes along the coast.—*British Official Photograph. Crown Copyright Reserved. By Air Mail.*

NAZIS ATTEMPT MASS AIR TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 21 (UP).—For the first time in history, mass movement of troops by aeroplanes is being attempted by the Nazis.

It is reported that Germany is now flying 2,000 soldiers to Norway daily from the Aalborg aerodrome, which to-day was subjected to intensive raids by British machines.

A joint communique issued by the Admiralty and War Office says that considerable enemy air activity caused extensive damage to Namsos yesterday.

Many bombs were dropped but the only Allied loss was one tanker sunk.

There were no casualties among the Allied troops, this being the first official reference indicating that the British are at Namsos.

Aircraft Successes

The Air Ministry announced: "Our aircraft last night successfully attacked the aerodrome at Aalborg in northern Denmark—the first bombing of Denmark—which serves as a German base against Norway."

The communique added that bombs damaged a hangar and a German transport plane, while British planes machine-gunned the aerodrome.

It is also reported that British machines bombed the Kristiansand aerodrome for the first time, and that Stavanger was attacked from the air for the eleventh time.

The Germans grounded their planes, where they were bombed.

Many bombs hit the Stavanger aerodrome's runways and an explosion was also caused in the aerodrome.

British planes attacked a seaplane close by, and after their exploits, the British machines returned safely to their bases.

Sea Traffic Stopped

With sea traffic allegedly stopped by the reported Allied mine blockade of the whole German and Danish coast, the Air Ministry claims that the R.A.F. has struck at some of the remaining routes whereby German reinforcements and supplies may be sent to Norway.

Because of this, Germany is now flying 2,000 soldiers to Norway daily from Aalborg.

AMERICAN LORRIES AIDED THE GERMANS

WASHINGTON, Apr. 21, (Reuter).—One of the great military mysteries of the German campaign in Southern Norway—how they are transporting troops through the country quickly—has been revealed here.

The Germans seized 400 American lorries valued at $350,000 at Bergen.

This report, received by a reliable diplomatic source in Washington, seems to clear up an enigma which has been puzzling military observers ever since the invasion of Norway started.

Military observers were puzzled at the speed with which German troops were taken through Norway. Where and how did the Germans obtain the heavy motorised units required for this?

It now appears that the entire shipment of 400 lorries, made in Detroit for military use in Finland, was seized and driven from Bergen by the Germans on the first day of the invasion.

The lorries were ordered by Finland before the armistice with Russia. They were bound for Helsingfors for work in connection with defence preparations and reconstruction.

They were shipped from New York and reached Bergen just two days before the Nazi invasion started.

It was intended to drive them overland to Helsingfors.

Final Warning

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 22 (Reuter).—General von Falkenhorst, the Nazi Commander-in-Chief at Oslo, has issued a proclamation stating that the "German sword, with all its strength, will strike in Norway unless resistance ceases."

ANZAC DAY CEREMONY

Hongkong Community To Lay Wreaths

The Australian and New Zealand community in Hongkong will observe Anzac Day, which falls on Thursday, by the usual wreath-laying ceremony at the Cenotaph.

Observance of the day is in memory of members of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps who fell at the Gallipoli landing on April 25, 1915.

All Australians and New Zealanders in the Colony are invited to the ceremony, which will take place at 11 a.m.

A wreath will be laid by the Australian and New Zealand Association. Personal wreaths may also be laid.

Greetings To A Princess

His Excellency the Governor has despatched the following telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"Request that you will convey to Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of her birthday the good wishes and loyal and hearty congratulations of all sections of the community in Hongkong."

NAZIS WESTERN FRONT CLAIMS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Apr. 21 (UP).—An official Nazi communique respecting today's activity on the Western Front declares:

"Enemy scouting actions were thrust back with considerable enemy losses, but no German losses southwest of Saarlautern and southwest of Bergzabern.

"On the German-French frontier, several air battles developed on April 20. One German plane crashed in flames. Five enemy planes of various types were shot down by German pursuit planes, and by anti-aircraft fire over German and French territory."

All Not Well For Hitler In Norway

NAZIS LEARNING THE BITTER TRUTH

AMSTERDAM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is learnt from Berlin that many Germans, who had expected an announcement of some great military or naval success to mark Hitler's birthday are feeling disappointed.

The absence of such victory has impressed the people with the fact that the operations in Scandinavia are not going quite as well as was obviously expected at the beginning, while the belated official admission that the British have indeed landed and are in action, has convinced the people that Norway is not going to be a three weeks' campaign like Poland.

Business men are saying that Germany is further from ensuring her iron ore supply than before the operations started.

Housewives, however, hope that butter and egg rations will be increased following the dominations of Denmark, though hitherto there is no sign of it.

ALLIES LAND 50,000 TROOPS IN NORWAY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, Apr. 21 (Domei).—According to reports received in New York, the Allies have landed 50,000 troops in Norway.

They comprise two British and one French divisions.

Landings have been made at Narvik, Namsos and at two other places, while German forces have been continuously transported to Norway by air.

Both the Allied and German forces are now attempting to occupy important cities in the interior in order to consolidate future operations.

THE WAR IN CHINA

JAPANESE DEFEATS

Chinese Scoring In C. China Campaign

Many Chinese successes on Central China fronts during the week-end were reported in military despatches received in Chungking, according to "Central News."

Climaxing last week's operations, Anyi, the North Kiangsi town outside Nanchang, was retaken by the Chinese yesterday afternoon. Anyi is the third important town in the province to have returned to Chinese hands: the other two are Tsingan and Fenghsin.

Chinese forces are now concentrating their operations on Nanchang and

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

LATEST

ANOTHER RAID ON STAVANGER

LONDON, Apr. 22 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announced last night that the R.A.F. again bombed and machine-gunned the Nazi aerodrome near Stavanger yesterday.

In spite of intense anti-aircraft fire, hits by high-explosive bombs were observed.

A number of enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed.

All British aircraft returned safely to their bases.

See Back Page For Further Late News

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Amoy ....Apr. 23.
Manila ....Apr. 23.
Shanghai ....Apr. 23.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 17th April. Apr. 24.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date 17th April. Apr. 24.
Canton ....Apr. 24.
Japan and Shanghai ....Apr. 24.
Java and Manila ....Apr. 24.
Saigon. ....Apr. 24.
Shanghai ....Apr. 24.
Saigon. ....Apr. 24.
Australia and Manila ......Apr. 25.
Canton ....Apr. 25.
U.S.A., and Manila—(San Francisco date, 16th Mar.) ....Apr. 25.

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G.P.O.
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Reg. ....Apr. 22, 5 p.m.
Ord. ....Apr. 22, 7 p.m.

Tuesday, Apr. 23

Bangkok ....9.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard ....10.00 a.m.
Sandakan ....2.30 p.m.
Parcels only for Tientsin ..12.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A., by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 30th April.

K.P.O.
Reg., ...Apr. 23, 5 p.m.
Ord., ...Apr. 23, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.
Reg., ...Apr. 23, 5 p.m.
Ord., ...Apr. 23, 7 p.m.
Saigon ....7 p.m.

Wednesday, Apr. 24

Parcels only for Tientsin ..12.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan ......1.30 p.m.
Fort Bayard ....2.30 p.m.
Japan ....7 p.m.
Straits ....7.00 p.m.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS	
H.K. Banks $	1,500 b.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.)	£94 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.)	£94 n.
Chartered £	9⅞ n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £	31 n.
Mercantile, C. £	12⅝ n.
East Asia $	73 b.
INSURANCES	
Canton $	230 n.
Unions $	500 sa.
China Underwriters $	85 cts. n.
H.K. Fire $	171 b.
SHIPPING	
Douglases $ x.d.	120 n.
Steamboats $	11 n.
Indo-Chinas P$	100 n.
Indo-Chinas D.$	80 n.
Shell (Bearers) s/-	71/10½ n.
Waterboats $	7½ n.
DOCKS ETC.	
Wharves $	99½ n.
Docks $ (c. rts.)	22 s.
Docks (x. rts.)	19.40 b.
Docks $ (rts.)	6.50 n.
Providents $	4.35 b.
Sh. Docks Sh. $	52½ n.
MINING	
Kailan s/-	18/0 n.
Raubs $	9.65 n.
H.K. Mines	5 cts. b & sa.
LANDS	
Hotels $ x.d.	4.75 n.
Lands $	36¾ n.
Lands 4% Debentures	100 n.
S'hai Lands Sh. $	14.30 n.
Humphreys $	8 n.
H.K. Realties $	4.40 n.
Chinese Estates $	103 n.
UTILITIES	
Trams $	18 s.
Peak Trams (old) $	8 n.
Peak Trams (new) $	4 n.
Star Ferries $	86 n.
Y. Ferries $	25¼ n.
China Lights (old) $	8.20 s.
China Lights (new) $	5.20 n.
H.K. Electric $	65.75 n.
Macao Electrics $	22¼ n.
Sandakan Lights $	11¼ n.
Telephones (old) $	28.00 b.
Telephone (new) $	10.30 b.
INDUSTRIALS	
Cald: Macg. (Ord.), Sh. $	14.90 n.
Cald: Macg. (Pref.), Sh. $	12 n.
Canton Ices $	1 n.
Cements $	17½ s.
H.K. Ropes $	5½ b.
STORES, &c.	
Dairy Farms $	21.60 b.
Watsons $	9.35 b.
Lane, Crawfords $	7.05 n.
Sinceres $	2 n.
Wing On (H.K.) $	39 n.
Powell Ltd., $	—
COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Sh. $	63½ sa.
S'hai Cotton Sh. $	255 n.
MISC.	
H.K. Entertainments $	6.80 b
Constructions (old) $	1¾ n.
Constructions (new) $	1 n
Vibro Piling $	8 r
Ch. Govt 5% 1925 G.$Bds.	52% n.
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan	102 n.
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan	97 n.
Marsmans Inv. (Lon.) s/-	13/0 n.
Marsmans Inv. (H.K.) s/-	4/- n.

MANILA SHARES

Following are sales and bid prices:

	Apr. 21. Closing	Apr. 22. Morning
Antamok	.10½ B	.11 B
Atok	.15 B	.15
Baguio Gold	.18	.17½
Batong Buhay	.001	.0005
Benguet Cons.	5.20	Unq.
Big Wedge	.16 B	.17 B
Coco Grove	.08½	.08
Cons. Mines	.0025	.002
Demonstration	.08¼	.08¼ B
East Mindanao	.08½ B	.08¾
I.X.L.	.30½ B	.31 B
Ipo Gold	.08 B	.07½
Itogon Mining	.19½	.20 B
Mambulao Cons.	Unq.	Unq.
Masbate Cons.	.08½ B	.08
Mind. Motherlode	.08½ B	.08½
Mine Operations	.08¾	.08
North Camarines	.047 B	.047
Paracale Gumaus	.15 B	.14
San Mauricio	.60	.60 B
Surigao Cons.	.17½ B	.16½
Suyoc Cons.	.11½ B	.12 B
Syndicate Invest.	.017 B	.017
United Paracale	.20½	.20½ B

The following is Swan, Culbertson & Fritz' report on this morning's market:

The Manila market held a more active session during the morning, with several stocks being traded in. There were several gains seen, Antamok, I.X.L., Itogon Mining and Suyoc being up one-half centavo each. Losses ranged from fractions to one centavo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE, COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1940, at Noon in the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors, for the financial year ended 31st December, 1939, and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th April to 30th April, 1940, both days inclusive.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.
14 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

As from to-day beer bottles bearing the Trademarks of the undersigned, will be redeemed at:—

Quarts—5 cents each
Pints —4 cents each

EWO:—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.
Managers:
Ewo Brewery Co.,
Shanghai.

U.B.:—W. R. Loxley & Co. (China) Ltd.,
Sole Agents:
Union Brewery Ltd.,
Shanghai.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1940.

METROPOLE HOTEL
CENTRAL - CLEAN
COMFORTABLE - FIREPROOF

BRITISH RE-TAKE HAMAR REPORT

FROM PAGE ONE

meet Allied attacks from the north and south.

Nazis Attack Namsos

LONDON, Apr. 21, (Reuter).—An official communique states that there was considerable enemy air activity at Namsos on Saturday.

Many bombs were dropped.

Extensive damage was done to the town but the only Allied loss was one British trawler sunk.

There were no casualties to Allied troops.

Norwegian Communique

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—An official Norwegian communique issued to-day states that on Saturday "the Germans attacked our posts on both sides of the lake of Mjoese.

"Our troops maintained their positions. German planes bombed Lillehammer and several other places including Andalsnes Harbour.

"Many German planes passed north to the district around Trondheim."

The lake of Mjoese is just south of Hamar. The town of Lillehammer is north of Hamar.

Andalsnes is on the west coast south of Trondheim.

German Claims

BERLIN, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—A High Command communique states that enemy naval forces bombarded Narvik on April 20 and that they made no attempts to land troops.

German troops in the Narvik region captured 8,000 rifles and 315 machine guns.

German troops in the Oslo region, further reinforced, continue to advance quickly in all directions.

Transports of men and material to Norway continue to an increased extent.

The actions of strong air force units against enemy attempts to land at Namsos and Andalsnes on April 20 were remarkably successful.

Nazis Trapped At Narvik

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21, (Reuter). In the past few days, half of Trondheim's 70,000 inhabitants have evacuated to the hills outside the town.

Round Narvik German forces are said to be virtually trapped.

A constant stream of German aeroplanes is seen flying towards Narvik.

It is believed that they are taking provisions rather than troops as food is very short there.

Parachute Troops

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21, (Reuter).—Fighting is reported to have occurred at Namsos between the German and Allied forces.

It is understood that the Germans dropped a number of troops by parachute.

This difficult operation is believed to have been undertaken because the Germans have failed to obtain possession of the town of Grong which is 25 miles east of Namsos.

This failure is rendering railway transport impossible.

The newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" states that the Norwegians still hold Hegre Fort, east of Trondheim. They have refused the German effort to open a parley on the subject of surrender.

New German Claim

BERLIN, Apr. 21, (Reuter).—The official news agency claimed that German troops, advancing rapidly from the south, had occupied Lillehammer, about 30 miles north of Hamar.

War Office Communique

LONDON, Apr. 21, (Reuter).—A War Office communique issued to-day states: "Operations in Norway are continuing. The British troops are operating in conjunction with the Norwegian forces."

Norwegians Encouraged

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter). According to a message from Norway the presence of British troops in eastern Norway has come as a surprise and has greatly cheered the Norwegians.

The nature of the country in this area will considerably assist the Allied forces since any further German advance will have to be made over difficult terrain.

British Forces In Action

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—British troops are now in action in the eastern section of Norway.

This news is officially announced by the Norwegian High Command in a communique which goes on to say that the Norwegians have taken up new defence positions and advance units are are maintaining contact with the enemy.

Hand-To-Hand Fighting
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (UP).—British and Norwegian troops are reported to have recaptured Hamar from the Germans after fierce hand-to-hand fighting along the eastern shore of Lake Mjoesa.

So far there is no official confirmation of this report.

The Norwegian Legation here said they "believed" the British fighting with the Norwegians have taken control of Hamar.

The British are reported to have taken the Germans by surprise, sweeping down upon the town last night after landing from troopships at Aandalsnes and then being rushed across by train.

However, British quarters in Stockholm have admitted the report to be "too good to be true" although they said it would appear obvious that the British and Norwegian forces were near Hamar and Eleverum.

Great Jubilation

The "Aftonbladet" said the news of the recapture of Hamar is spreading throughout Norway where it is causing great jubilation.

The Norwegian High Command's communique to-day did not mention Hamar.

It told of heavy attacks by German planes and artillery on both sides of Lake Mjoesa in the Hamar sector as well as at Lillehammer.

Meanwhile it is reported that Hegra fortress—Norways Alcazar—20 miles from Trendheim, is still standing despite fierce assaults from land and air.

It is also reported that the Norwegians are putting up a stiff fight against the German advance outside Eleverum.

This is the first photograph published in Hongkong of the Aussi at sea on route to Palestine. It shows boat drill aboard one of the ships in the A.I.F. Convoy.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA FOR THE RESERVISTS

MELBOURNE.

"AUSTRALIA is well on the way to becoming a great air Power," said Premier Menzies, pointing out that under the Empire Air Scheme the Commonwealth is to have seven times as many planes as were in the R.A.A.F. before the war.

He claimed that this increase in air strength, in conjunction with the reinforced navy and army, would render Australian secure against any serious attack.

Supporting his claim, Mr. Menzies quoted—from "the highest source of advice available to the Government" —"It is not considered possible to establish superiority with ship-borne aircraft over adequate land-based aircraft in so large a country as Australia."

Total number of aeroplanes required was 1,728, of which Britain would provide 1,160 and 563 would be built in the Dominion.

ANOTHER A.I.F.

MELBOURNE.

The question of raising another division of the Second A.I.F., to be known as the Seventh Division, will be considered by the War Cabinet at a meeting in Melbourne next Tuesday.

Plans for the development of the Empire Air Training Scheme will also be before the War Cabinet.

These plans will involve the re-organisation of the Air Board and some realignment of the duties of personnel.

The War Cabinet may also be called upon to decide how the militia forces are to be constituted after June 30, when compulsory service is operating fully.

Forms of income taxation to be imposed and the time for approaching the loan market may occupy the attention of the Economic Cabinet when it meets in Melbourne on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Important recommendations for a review of the censorship system and investigations into the distribution of military uniforms may be considered by the full Federal Cabinet when it meets in Melbourne next Monday.

A detachment of 55 personnel for the Second A.I.F., being the first from New Guinea, are to arrive at Brisbane to-night. They will be inspected at the wharf and taken by motor transport to Redbank military camp and allotted to units of the A.I.F. Other than those who have qualifications or desire to join technical units they will be posted to the 2/12th Battalion.

NATIONAL REGISTER

CANBERRA.

Analysis of the National Register indicates that the information will be of great value to the Man-power Committee in organising the air training schem.

Preliminary tabulation of the 2,000,000 personal cards is nearing completion, but tabulation of about 1,000,000 wealth cards will not be completed for several months.

The National Register Board claims that the response to the register has been 98 per cent. effective.

Many thousands of cards have been referred back for checking, but evidence of deliberate faking or jocularity are rare.

Most of the humorists have used the wealth cards to pull the Government's leg.

PACIFIST MEETINGS

BRISBANE.

Reports of soldiers taking a prominent part in demonstrations against pacifist meetings, principally those in which Communists were taking a leading part, are being investigated by Mr. Street. The Minister said on Tuesday he had the matter under discussion with the Adjutant-General (Major-General C. Miles).

Though he would not indicate what action is likely, Mr. Street is believed to be working on a plan to prevent a recurrence of attacks on platform speakers by uniformed men.

Because of floods in the North, Mr. Street has abandoned his intention of visiting Townsville and Cairns during his present visit to Queensland. He will leave for Melbourne on Sunday to attend a meeting of the War Cabinet on Monday.

HONOURS FOR "ENZEDS"

LONDON.

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to the New Zealander, Andrew McKee, born at Oxford, New Zealand. His family at present are in Surrey.

The Distinguished Flying Medal has been awarded to Corporal Colin B. G. Knight, born at Tolaga Bay.

FILM OF ANZACS

LONDON.

Cinema audiences enthusiastically greeted a newsreel of the Anzacs. A long film of the march through Melbourne prior to the embarkation is considered to be one of the most moving and most impressive war pictures.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2 13/16
Demand ,,	1/2 13/16
T.T. Shanghai	350
T.T. Singapore	52½
T.T. Japan	92
T.T. India	82¼
T.T. U.S.A.	21⅝
T.T. Manila	43¼
T.T. Batavia	40⅛
T.T. Bangkok	150
T.T. Saigon	108¼
T.T. France	10.85
T.T. Switzerland	96¼
T.T. Australia	1/6⅜
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3⅛
4 m/s D/P ,,	1/3¼
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	22⅝
4 m/s France	11.40
30 d/s India	84
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02½
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.53

JAPANESE DEFEATS

FROM PAGE ONE

Yungsiu, 30 miles north of Nanchang. Their vanguards are reported to be only a few miles from their objectives.

Sabotage Activities

On the North Hunan front Chinese forces intensified their sabotage activities on the railway north of Yoyang, and have completely disrupted Japanese communications. It is said that three miles of rails have been torn up by guerillas.

East of Yoyang, on the South Hupeh front, the Japanese drive southward from Tsungyang has failed. After losing several hundred men, the invaders are retreating to Tsungyang.

Little activity has been reported from the Kwangsi front. Japanese sappers have been observed to be engaged in throwing floating bridges across the Watkiang River at a point east of Nanning. Chinese river defence forces are taking precautions against all eventualities.

Japanese soldiers in more than 20 launches were attacked by Chinese troops near Fengtai, in North Anhwei, a few days ago. It is claimed that many Japanese soldiers lost their lives.

Japanese Thrust Checked

North-west of the province, near the Honan border, a Japanese force attacked the Chinese positions at Chaochiao. According to a Chinese report, the thrust was checked with great loss to the invaders.

Fighting has also broken out afresh in South Shansi. Heavily reinforced, the Japanese at Maotingtu, a Yellow River crossing, staged a counter-attack on Chinese positions in the north on Saturday.

This force is alleged to have used poison gas in its assault.

Chinese forces have steadfastly held their ground despite overwhelming odds, a Chinese report claims.

Serious fighting is also said to be raging near Yicheng. A force of 3,000 Japanese has launched a southward push with the support of artillery and planes. Several Japanese charges have been thrown back with heavy losses.

Gift To Chungking Government

SHANGHAI, Apr. 22 (Reuter).—Liu Fou-hsien, a 75-year old Chinese resident of Johannesburg, has contributed £900 to the Chinese National Government, states the "Sin Wan Pao."

Liu is a native of Meihsien, Kwangtung Province, and has lived in South Africa for over 40 years.

SOFT BALL: All You Need Is Stick And Ball

(not very soft)

BY GUY RAMSEY

Soft-ball is the latest sporting craze in Hongkong. You find more and more young people playing it these days.

They play it with a bat a little wider than a cricket-stump, and a ball the size of a grape-fruit. Although they call it "Soft-Ball," the ball is not so soft as you might think.

Its evolutions are bewildering.

Nine-a-Side

Nine men (or girls) play on each side in full teams; one side fields, the other bats.

The ground is a "diamond," similar to that for baseball, but smaller; the distance between bases—the four corners of the diamond—is 30ft. In the centre stands the "pitcher," or bowler, who may deliver the ball under-arm only.

When three of a side are out the whole side is out; a game consists of nine innings.

You can be "out" by being caught, "run out" (touched with the ball between the bases), "struck out" or "fanned" (miss three balls bowled to you).

A good ball must pass (for height) between knee and shoulder and (for direction) over a small pentagon in the ground called the "plate."

Canadian Caper

A man may be on third base, with only 30ft. to cover to get "home," when the batsman cracks a long, high ball into the outfield. The fielder first catches the ball, putting the batsman out, and then hurls it to the "catcher," or wicketkeeper, standing by the plate, to run out the other player rushing from third home.

So fast is the game that he usually succeeds in putting both men out. This is known as a "double play" and triple plays are not unknown.

A batsman requires nice judgment to decide if a ball is good. If a ball is not good and he receives four before he is fanned, he automatically takes his base, by going one stage round the diamond.

The pitcher can (in the manner of a bowler) rely on speed or spin. All balls are hit before they can strike the ground, but a skilful pitcher can make the ball almost do tricks in the air.

Joe Louis Plays It

Crack teams in Canada, where the game has grown immensely in popularity of late years, can command an audience of 3,000. Crowds of 500 are common even in small matches. Girls play under the same rules as boys.

World boxing champion Joe Louis has a semi-professional team of Soft-Ball players and his speed in the ring is due in some measure to this game.

Only the catcher wears a single, light glove. Unlike the baseball practice, he wears no mask and no pads. Fielders wear no protection at all. Gym shoes and grey flannels are the normal wear.

But it is not altogether a gentle game. One has to "slide for base" as at baseball by hurling oneself head or feet first at the little mark on which one is "safe."

CANTON IS RE-OPENED

Four Foreign Ships To Use River

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CANTON, Apr. 22 (Domei).—Canton has been formally re-opened for trade with Hongkong and Macao, and yesterday the Kaishu Maru became the first Japanese regular liner to sail from Canton under the new arrangement.

Simultaneously the Hakugin Maru sailed from Hongkong for Canton, while the Portuguese ship Shengchang sailed from Macao and the British steamer Stezmer sailed from Hongkong.

They are expected to arrive in Canton to-day.

Limited To Four Ships

Ships for foreign trade with Canton will be limited for the time being to these four vessels.

The two Japanese ships will make eight return voyages monthly between Hongkong and Canton and fourteen voyages between Canton and Macao, while the British ship will make four return voyages between Canton and Hongkong, and the Shengchang two return voyages between Macao and Canton.

The four vessels are capable of a monthly trade of 9,000 tons, which will produce approximately Yen 30,000 in customs revenue.

'erbert 'iggs 'is collum

A TORK ABOUT ISTERY

cor stone me sideways! looks like i've becom sorta famus all at twice don't it—looks a fair treat dont it," "'erbert 'iggs, collumist"

spose i will 'ave ter give the noospapers sum reel dope now an' i'll be blowed if i knows wot to rite abart but that aint enyfing to wurry abart becos no collumists knows wot they rites abart enyway

fer a start i fink i will give the noospapers sum dope abart internashunal affairs becos its a subjeck nobody knows enyfing abart which makes it tons easier for us columists, see?

as a matter of fack internashunal affairs is a cushy job but befor you kin make a thorough go of it you as ter study 'istery and theres a lot of fings in 'istery wot peepul wot aint columists dont know abart

* * *

if yer reeds istery proper yer finds out that all this 'ere shumozzle in europe now started wen the english wun the battle of cressy. they wun that one becos they 'ad longbowmen and the guts of the blinkin enemy wos soaked wiv rain

annuvver fing was the little ole magna carta. old king jonny wot lorst his best bib an' tucker in the wash wos the bloke wot set that goin. 'e got orl the uvver blokes dander up an' they made a noo lot of lors fer liberty. in the magna carta it sez a bloke carnt go ter chokey fer dets so long as 'e ad the munney ter pay

it wos the barrens wot made ole king jonny toe the blinkin line an' torking abart barrens i can tell yer that little ole nappy boneypart wanted a 'eir but becos 'is ole woman josefeen wos a barreness she didnt 'ave no nippers

then the french revolushan wos corsed by overcharging taxies wich is sumfin wich is goin to corse a spot of trubble in honkong prety soon i can tell yer

* * *

rome wos the corse of a lot of trubble too jus becos they 'ad too meny barfs wich was the corse of rome fallin altho julius ceeser wos a very strong bloke an' chucked a bridge acrost the rine which made the germans get their dander up an' they started ter do a lot ov crool fings like they does now

i red in istery that the germans who was ruled by 'uns an' kisers used ter make prisoners stick their arms inter the fire fer two or three days an' the one wot came out clean wos not guilty

then there wos the rooshians befor little ole joe stalin took over. they wos rooled by a samovar and old olly cromwell wot 'ad a big red nose but wiv deep relijus feelins under it. e fort the battle ov worster on the anniversary ov 'is death

then theres about 'ow old kotex captured mexico and ole king cole callin fer a lite corlumme theres tons ov fings i could tell yer.

i fink i will leve 'em over till necks time—if the editer lets me in agine

POSE AS SCHOOL OFFICIALS

Money Obtained By False Pretences

Posing as officials of the Refugee Children School, Reclamation Street, three Chinese who obtained $5 from Ip Yiu-sang outside the Exchange Building on Friday, were charged before Mr. Houston at the Central Magistracy this morning.

Lau Chi-kwong, Wong Ying and Cheung Choi, unemployed, were charged with obtaining $5 by false pretences from Ip and attempting to obtain money by false pretences at Mui Fong Street.

Det.-Sgt. McVey said defendants were formerly employed by the School and were discharged in January. They used a collection book belonging to the School and obtained money from people.

Defendants were sentenced to 12 weeks' hard labour each.

Journal of the Hongkong Fisheries Research Station

Edited by Dr. G. A. C. Herklots

Now on Sale at Morning Post Building. Price $3.00.

Library, Supreme Court

MAGAZINE PAGE

Princess Elizabeth was 14 Yesterday: St. George's Day Is Celebrated To-morrow

Birthday of a fairy princess

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH was 14 years old yesterday. One day she may be Queen of England. It set me thinking.

I recalled an earlier Princess, little Victoria Alexandrina of Kent, who at 17 came to the throne from the modest obscurity of Kensington Palace; a palace, as somebody said, "very pleasant to drink tea in."

This little girl began her education at five with writing and French, going on to "Moral Stories" and the "Concise History of England."

At seven she was tackling Latin, and had learnt almost by heart a book on British trades.

She was the heiress of England, but she did not know it. Her mother, with an imaginativeness rare in any walk of life, thought the burden of such knowledge might be too much for the child.

Victoria, writing in after years, said that she was about 12 when she came to understand her position, adding that the thought of responsibility to come made her very unhappy.

It was possible to keep Princess Victoria thus ignorant of her status. Princess Elizabeth has long been aware of what the future holds for her. It is difficult to discover from her beautiful behaviour in public whether or not the thought distresses her.

Fairy Tale Stage

MY own daughter is still in the fairy tale stage with regard to Queens. To her they are all, and always, happy and glorious.

But the Princess must, being a quick and sensible child, have observed that her mother does not have much time to call her own. She must already be aware that Mummy has to do many things which fatigue or bore her. And she must sometimes say to herself:

"Mummy is only Daddy's wife. When I'm the Queen I shall have far more to do, because I shall have all Daddy's work as well as things like visiting exhibitions and giving parties to hundreds of people."

And it is no wild guess that sometimes with that picture of the future in mind, the child of 14 may feel a little wistfulness, a little fear.

Most of us accept without resistance what we are brought up to expect, and the Princess is brought up to this job of being Queen of England. She does not go to school with ther girls. Perhaps a school would not be able to cram in the special knowledge fast enough.

Languages are important, a lot of time must go to them. History is important, if you are to bear a crown 900 years old. And this being a commercial age, no doubt she, too, like the earlier Princess, studies a book on British trades.

Play with other children? Not much of it, and not often. Do what you will to level things out, there can be, for this little girl, no chance to drink delight of battle with her peers.

She has no peers, in the sense of equals. To assert that she is a child like other children is the merest pretence. She has a toy house, but it was an official gift. She is taken to the pantomime, the Tournament; but always in a special box, always apart.

She rarely sees a man with his hat on.

Her whole childhood is, and must be, a childhood of years only. Each one of these public appearances, while it is partly a treat, is also partly a discipline.

Her Task Fixed

IF my daughter wants to ravenously eat chocolate, she may. But the King's daughter is on show; her gloves are fixtures, and chocolate, if it is eaten at all, comes decorously and in small quantities from a beautiful box.

She has never been a commoner, she has never known the pleasures and humiliations of being one of a crowd.

Looking forward another four or five years I compare the probable life of the Princess with the future of my own child. The one will, at 18, have her task fixed. She cannot suddenly throw it away, forget all the training of years, and decide that she will be a mannequin or a medico instead.

She must accept it with all its implications, the husband as soon as possible, the children, the eternal the discipline which must never fail.

My daughter, on the other hand, may change her mind and her plans a dozen times between now and 16. At present she wants to be a vet. But if, when school is over, she decides against that, the skies will not fall.

She can take her time about marrying. She can have a scholar's life or a farmer's.

She can, and must, acquire experience of the world by knocking her sense and her wits against the sense and wits of other people.

If she wants money, she will have to earn it. If she wants power, she will have to fight for it. Her life will be flexible, and her future very much of her own making.

In other words, she will go through life as a man in a baby car goes darting freely here and there, taking dangerous corners on two wheels, running out of petrol; obeying the rule of the road (I hope) and seeing some beautiful country by the way.

By State Coach

THE Princess must do her journey through life in a state coach, keeping an unchanging pace, surrounded by guards, making her own rule of the road, travelling along routes already policed and beflagged; Buckingham Palace to the Abbey, Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's, Buckingham Palace to St. Stephen's.

No change of plans allowed, because a whole immense organisation hangs on the correct carrying out of these plans. No happiness——.

No change of plans allowed, because a whole immense organisation hangs on the correct carrying out of these plans. No happiness——.

Perhaps that goes too far. There are many kinds of happiness, and one of the best of them is doing a difficult job well. The Princess Elizabeth is being brought up to undertake one of the most difficult and responsible jobs in the world; if she succeeds in it she will know one of the most satisfying of the world's joys. A verse from the Wisdom of Solomon comes to my mind.

"For she goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, showing herself favourably unto them in the ways, and meeteth them in every thought. For the very true beginning of her is the desire of discipline, and the care of discipline is love."

INANITY FARE

I suppose when Ronald Colman
Is a very old man
There'll still be those dimples
Of Shirley Temple's.

St. GEORGE for ENGLAND

GIBBON has never been forgiven for grossly libelling our patron saint. He identifies him with George of Cappadocia, the Arian bishop of Alexandria from 356 to 361.

This George was born in a fuller's shop, and began his career as an army contractor. He supplied the Roman army with bad pork, and made his fortune.

This did not prevent him from being made Bishop of Alexandria in place of the rightful Bishop, Athanasius, who had been turned out.

As Bishop, he resumed his profiteering habits, which made him unpopular; and when Julian the Apostate restored the hopes of the pagans, they seized Bishop George and literally tore him limb from limb.

His unorthodox opinions prevented him from being canonised as a martyr.

This disreputable person is not the patron saint of England.

The authentic George was a "military tribune"—that is to say a colonel in the Roman army, who was martyred during the last persecution, in 303, and buried at Lydda, where a sixth century church erected in his honour still stands.

For some unknown reason he was called "the great martyr," and legends, soon gathered round his name. He was provided with a dragon as early as the sixth century, and with a horse in the thirteenth, after the Fourth Crusade. The horse in his statute at Constantinople, in the imperial palace used to neigh violently when a hostile army approached the city.

He was adopted as patron saint of England by the Normans in recognition of the assistance which he gave to the Crusaders by appearing among their hurling javelins at the Paynims. In the fourteenth century the Order of the Garter was placed under his patronage and his feast became a red-letter day in the Church Calendar.

I have not heard that he helped us in any of the battles on the Western Front. Perhaps he felt that his equipment was rather out of date. So much for St. George.

☆ ✱ ☆

Are we really a patriotic people? Foreigners think we are.

The Germans are fond of saying that the Englishman's motto is "My country, right or wong" I used to think that this precious epigram was spoken by an American, but I have run it to earth as a toast given at Norfolk in the year after Waterloo by a gentleman of the curious name of Decatur.

I do not think it is true of our countrymen that they defend their country's actions with a bad conscience.

We are not so demonstratively patriotic as most other nations.

We have an unusually large number of anti-patriots who, more or less sincerely, believe that England differs from other misguided rascals in never being in the right even by accident.

But there is another reason. In Rudyard Kipling's "Stalky and Co." there is a scene where a well-meaning visitor tries to rouse enthusiasm among the boys by flamboyant talk about "our country." It fell absolutely flat. That kind of thing, the boys thought, is in bad taste.

Kipling was quite right. The Englishman loves his country as a man loves his wife.

Privately he is convinced that she is the best and most charming woman in the world. But as to boasting about her perfections, it is simply not done.

☆ ✱ ☆

Again, a good deal of patriotism consists in hatred of other nations. We, I am thankful to say, are bad haters.

We were worked up into hating Germany during the last war, and we proved that Lowell's words about the national character are still true. "The Englishman is not quarrelsome, but he has an indefatigable durability of fight in him."

That we have short memories is illustrated by the following story:

An American and an Englishman met casually and got on very well together. When they parted the American said, "Well, sir, I like you very well; but I must tell you that I hate the English. I can't get over the burning of Washington." (This unfortunate incident took place in 1812. As an act of reprisal, our troops burnt some public buildings in the American capital.)

"No. Did we?" said the Englishman in surprise.

"Yes," you did."

"Well, that is really disgraceful. I knew we burnt Joan of Arc, but I thought Washington died in his bed!"

—W.R.I.

It Was Done Before

NORWEGIAN—2,500 Years Ago—THERMOPYLAE

THE ruthless war the Germans are waging against the Scandinavians to-day is not the first attempt by Germany to establish herself in the north. With occasional and momentary success it has been going on for centuries.

The Huns came pouring from the Steppes, to be broken at Chalons; the Turks came riding into the West, to be hammered by Charles Martel; Islam came in arms, to be routed at Granada and shattered at Lepanto; the Sublime Porte sent its armies through the Balkans, to be held and put to flight at Vienna.

But before these great raids from the East, before the history of Britain began, when Rome was just a little town no one regarded, the East made its mightiest effort against the West.

★

Two thousand five hundred and twenty years ago—in 580 B.C.—the power of Asia was centred in Persia. To the throne of the Persian conquerors—Cyrus, Darius, Cambyses—succeeded a megalomaniac named Xerxes, or, in Biblical legend, Ahasuerus. He turned his eyes to the West and saw the fount of our classical civilisation. Athens: independent—of him and, ten years before victorious over his predecessor.

That insult, thought the new-crowned King, should be avenged: and the Greeks, whose colonists owned his sway, should also send earth to him as token of their submission.

So, for five years (a five-year plan, perhaps) Xerxes built up an army and a fleet. From India and Africa, from Medea and Kurdistan, from the Crimea he recruited: the infantry numbered 1,700,000; the sailors amounted to nearly 500,000 (counting transports as well as warships); the cavalry was a mere 80,000. Twenty-nine separate nations formed the forces—rather as they form the Russian troops to-day.

After months of preparation the army of Asia began to move, Xerxes had two bridges built over the Dardanelles: the eastward one against the current, the westward one against the wind. It took the army seven days to cross them.

The city states of democratic Greece were, like Europe to-day—incapable of forming a united front. Half the states wanted to leave Athens to fight it out alone. But Sparta forgot her traditional rivalry and made common cause with Athens, and, as the military leader of Greece, assumed the initiative. One of her two kings, Leonidas, was given the command.

★

He determined to hold a pass (much as Horatius determined to hold the bridge) in the mountains. This was called Thermopylae—the Hot Gates. The force Leonidas controlled numbered 300 Spartans and about 4,000 mixed tribes—second-line fighting men. Spies came to him with tales of the archers who fired from horseback: "Their arrows darken the sun," they said, as if they were speaking to-day of the Red Air Force. "So much the better," grunted Leonidas, in his short, Laconic way: "We shall fight in the shade."

★

When the armies met—2,000,000 against 4,000!—Xerxes waited for four days, expecting a surrender. He even sent a herald saying, "Give up your arms." Again Leonidas answered him in the Spartan (or Laconic) fashion. "Come and get them," he said.

Xerxes ordered a detachment to charge and take the Greeks alive. The force advanced and broke against the long pikes of the Greeks.

Three times Xerxes jumped from his throne as he saw his army repulsed by this "contemptible" little force. Finally, he ordered the Royal Bodyguard—the pick of the Persian force, nicknamed "The Immortals"—to charge. They rode headlong up the pass—but the Spartans did not move.

The next day was a repetition of the first. Leonidas managed his reliefs with genius. But—Persia was wealthy and Greece was poor. One Greek, Ephialtes by name, sold a military secret: there was another, hidden, difficult pass by which the Persians might take Leonidas in the rear. A large detachment came round.

Greeks warned the Spartan of his danger, and he ordered the bulk of the allied troops away. The Thespians volunteered to stay. The Spartans never retreated.

Leonidas led the little remnant of his force into the open ground, and charged headlong into an advancing force. They turned the vanguard into the sea. Leonidas, mindful of an oracle which prophesied that either Sparta or her King must fall, was slain.

The battle of Thermopylae was lost—but Greece, and with Greece, Europe, was saved.

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THE FIRST INSTALMENT

Sir Nevile Henderson

TO-DAY, in this first instalment of Sir Nevile Henderson's graphic story of events in Germany in 1937-39, you read about the late Ambassador's impressions of the man who plunged the world into war.

To-morrow Sir Nevile will tell you about the "sinister and menacing impression" he received at the Nuremberg Rally, of Hitler's coolness when he tried to revive the plan for a friendly visit to London by Baron von Neurath, and of Goering's hint that the Nazis might decide to revise the Anglo-German Naval Treaty despite Sir Nevile's warning: "That would lead inevitably to war."

HITLER: MAN OF INSANE FURIES

I arrived in Berlin on April 30, 1937. May 1 is celebrated as the great labour holiday in Germany and largely devoted to speech making. It furnished me with my first opportunity to see Hitler and hear him speak in person.

Since I had not yet presented my letters of credence, I went on that day quite unofficially, first to the German Opera House and afterwards to the Lustgarten. I was accompanied by the first secretary of His Majesty's Embassy, Mr. Kirkpatrick.

At the Opera House, where I was given a place apart from the other Heads of Missions, though Hitler was present, it was Dr. Goebbels who spoke. The subject was art and literature, and I must admit that I was charmed both by the natural fluency of his manner of speaking and his extremely agreeable voice. As politics did not enter into his subject, it was free from the venom, casuistry, and lies which were the normal feature of his usual propagandist outpourings.

At the Lustgarten, after an introductory speech by Dr. Ley, it was Hitler himself who addressed the packed crowd, drawn up in organised formation before him.

His speech contained a scathing reference or so to the effete democracies, particularly Britain, against whom there was, as usual, a Press campaign raging at the time, but in the main it was directed against Jewish influences in Russia.

In speaking about Germany he used one phrase which stuck in my mind. It was that "no people could escape its own destiny," and referred to the necessity for the German people to put up with hardship in order to make itself independent of other nations and to fight, if needs be, in eastern Europe in order to secure more "Lebensraum" or space for development.

Hitler and mob psychology

Germany's sorrows, though she greatly exaggerates them, are not altogether of her own making. Her geographical position has had a good deal to do with their creation, and one of the most obvious, but often least appreciated, truths in the world is that foreign policy is to a greater extent governed by geography than by anything else.

I was at the time, however, more interested in the individual and in the psychology of the crowd than in the actual words spoken. I found, as I had done in listening to Hitler's speeches on the radio when I was British Minister at Belgrade, his voice harsh and unsympathetic.

But he had the gift of oratorical exhortation, and the people seemed to appreciate what he said.

Yet it was a lovely day, and I could but feel that the crowd would have preferred to be amusing themselves elsewhere rather than standing, packed like disciplined sardines, listening to the kind of speech that they must have heard often enough, and shouting their "Pfuis" whenever Hitler raised his voice rather higher than usual or paused to mark his point in his flow of oratory.

It was impossible, indeed, not to wonder, on that occasion and up to the last, wherein the greatness of Hitler lay, by what means he had succeeded in imposing himself as the undisputed Leader of a great people, and what was the—to me—hidden source of his influence over his followers and of their complete subservience to him. To convince oneself of his greatness, one had to remember his actual deeds and judge by facts.

National-Socialism is a revolution, and if, apart from his demagogic faculties, Hitler had one quality which placed him in an unassailable position above the rest of his fellow revolutionaries, it was his faith—faith in Germany, faith in his mission for Germany, and, alas! increasingly arrogant faith in himself and his own greatness. Faith and will power.

I once watched Hitler review his black-and-brown shirted army. The march past lasted for four hours, and practically throughout he remained with his right arm stretched out at the Nazi salute.

I asked him afterwards how he managed to do it. His reply was "Will power"—and I wondered how much of it was artificially cultivated. He was no such administrator as is Signor Mussolini—I doubt if he was either interested in or knew very much about the details of the machine which functioned in his name. But he set its course, put it in motion or stopped it according to his own plan.

During my first year in Germany, I constantly asked those in closest touch with Hitler in what his chief quality consisted. I was told almost unanimously, in his "fingerspitzgefuhl" (tip-of-the-finger feeling), that is to say, his sense of opportunity, allied with clearness of mind and decision of purpose.

The typical example which was quoted of this was his decision to reoccupy the Rhineland in 1936, which was taken contrary to the warning of his General Staff and of all his closest advisers.

Germany was at that time militarily not strong enough to disregard a French veto, and his followers shrank from an act which would, they believed, be forcibly opposed by the Western Powers.

Hitler's instinct told him that the latter would accept an accomplished fact, and he disregarded all warnings to the contrary. The event proved him right and greatly reinforced his prestige, not only among his own immediate supporters, but throughout Germany as a whole.

Incidentally it was probably the last opportunity when it would still have been possible for Britain and France to have said "no" to the Dictator without being obliged to go to war to enforce that "no".

People shackled by machine

Be that as it may, Hitler, whatever the external impression which he may give and whatever may be one's judgment of him, based, as mine was, on a superficial personal acquaintance, is, or at least began by being, a visionary of genius and a man who was able to tell the German people what it was that they wanted.

So long as he procured it for them without war, his word was absolute and their confidence in him was unshaken.

The first shock to their belief in his infallibility came in September, 1938, when he led them to the abyss of war over the Sudeten German question.

Many Germans must then have asked themselves whether Hitler by that time was still thinking of Germany or only of himself, his party, and his personal ambitions. They may be thinking it still more to-day. But by this time the shackles of the Nazi organisation and regime are so riveted on the whole country that what the German people themselves may feel or want is a matter of indifference to a system which must go forward or end, to individuals who must remain in power or become nobodies again, and to a leader whose ambitions have now become a form of hysterical megalomania. *Sic volo sic jubeo* is now Hitler's only creed. And he has behind him the whole might of the German army, which has taken the oath of loyalty to him, as well as the solid organisation of the party which owes its very existence to him, and the fanatical enthusiasm of the entire credulous youth of the country, which has been taught to worship force and Hitler.

The German people in the mass are but grist for the mill, and as one of them, whom I met by chance after war had been declared, said to me, "Wir sind zu klein, wir konnen nichts machen" ("We are too small, we can do nothing.")

Distrusted the diplomats

It will always be a matter of regret to me that I was never able to study Hitler in private life, as this might have given me the chance to see him under normal conditions and to talk to him as man to man.

Except for a few brief words at chance meetings, I never met him except upon official, and invariably, disagreeable business. He never attended informal parties, at which diplomatists might be present, and when friends of mine did try to arrange it, he always got out of meeting me in such a manner on the ground of precedent.

Up to a period in his career he was accessible to foreigners, to whom he readily accorded interviews, but he gradually became less so, and he had apparently a rooted aversion to private contacts with diplomatists, whom, as a category, he distrusted. The greater one becomes the more one is obliged to live on a pedestal, lest, if one descends from it, one loses, through commerce with ordinary people, the godlike attributes of greatness. No man is a hero to his valet, and Hitler may have taken that saying to heart.

He was a true demagogue, and crowds stimulated him, but social life of any sort bored him.

He liked company of his intimate friends, whom he could harangue to his heart's delight, but he always looked self-conscious when he had to entertain the diplomatic corps, which happened normally three times a year: at his New Year's reception, at his annual dinner to the heads of missions, and at the tea-party which he gave for them in September during the Party Rally at Nuremberg.

Never did generous action

I was once asked by a German acquaintance who must, in view of his former official position, have had many talks with him, whether I ever managed during my interviews with Hitler to get a word in edge-ways.

It was a curious observation, suggesting, as it did, that he himself never had. That, however, was not my experience. He may not have heeded what I said, and he may, like Ribbentrop, only have been thinking what he himself was going to say next, but he always seemed ready to listen, nor did he speechify to any unendurable extent.

I once myself made him a little speech which lasted for five or ten minutes. His reply lasted three times as long, and thereafter, for obvious reasons, I avoided making speeches myself.

If I thought his own were getting too long and that he was becoming carried away by his own oratory, I interrupted him, nor did he ever seem to be offended by my so doing.

My impression was that his emotional outbursts were not spontaneous, but that he deliberately worked himself up into a state of excitement. But it may have become second nature with him, after all the impassioned orations which he had had to make during the years of his struggle for power. Or he may have thought that, since demagogical eloquence swayed the masses, it must have a similar effect on the individual.

Sir Nevile Henderson in Berlin

Anyway, with his own people he seems to have claimed the monopoly of the talking, though he was probably attentive enough if he had anything which he wished to learn from them.

But contradiction was insupportable to him, and if anyone attempted it, as General von Fritsch did in January 1938, he was dismissed.

I never heard of his ever doing a generous action. On the other hand, one of his most marked characteristics was sheer vindictiveness, and his resentments were enduring and intensely disagreeable for anyone on whom it was in his power to exercise them.

I am not surprised that his followers were afraid of him. They had plenty of examples of his capacity for revenge to intimidate them.

His defect in this respect was his tragedy, as it is necessarily that of any dictator. No man of independent mind can long tolerate the lack of all freedom of utterance.

Liked company of pretty women

Unable to express views which may be contrary to those of their master the best men leave him one by one. His entourage steadily and inexorably deteriorates, until at the end he is surrounded by mere yes-men whose flattery and acquiescence are alone endurable to him. That, too, was Hitler's fate during the last year which I spent in Berlin.

He was always urging his fellow-countrymen to forget their inferiority complex, but he was subject to it himself. Both on this account and because of his demagogue's nature he must always have applause. If it was not the crowd's, it must be that of the coterie of his intimate friends, and particularly his old street-fighters of the Brown House at Munich.

At the same time his tastes were excessively simple. He was a bad sleeper, especially at Berlin—which was one reason why he spent as little time as possible in the capital. He got up late and disliked working till after luncheon, but he would also go to bed late, and would sit up talking till all hours of the night.

He liked to relax after dinner in the company of pretty and ornamental young women.

Beautiful scenery appealed to him in the same way, and his real home was the Berghof at Berchtesgaden, on the top of a mountain, with a magnificent view looking over to Salzburg and the lovely scenery of his native Austria.

He kept no particular state there, and on the two occasions on which I visited him at Berchtesgaden there was little evidence of any excessive cautions for his safety.

Yet he was very strictly guarded, and the necessity for his protection was one of the holds which Himmler, as head of his secret police, had over him.

The path of him was, however, made easy for an ambassador, who might be assumed not to have a revolver or a bomb concealed upon his person.

For others, if there was any doubt whatsoever, it would probably have been made much more searching and difficult.

It was part of the show to give the impression of a beloved ruler, unafraid and reliant on the devotion of his people.

But in the forest which surrounded the villa (Berghof) stood the barracks of his special bodyguard of blackshirts, and its trees and bushes probably concealed numbers of highly alert and expert gunmen.

He had, withal, another bolthole in the form of an eyrie on the summit of a yet higher mountain peak. It could only be reached by a road built for some miles out of the solid rock, through bronze doors let into the mountain side, and by a lift tunnelled in the mountain itself. It was said to be guarded on all sides by machine-guns, but I never saw it myself, and can only write from hearsay.

Would march Army to the North Pole

I was particularly impressed by Field-Marshal von Blomberg. A man of 58, tall and soldierly and good looking, he was typical of the old German army, and no better selection could have been made for the task of representing Germany at the Coronation.

He was a fervent admirer of Hitler, whose praises he was never tired of singing.

He once said to me that if Hitler were to order him and his army to march the next day to the North Pole, they would do it without a moment's hesitation.

It was related that Hitler had a similar affection for the Field-Marshal, and had more than once stated that if Blomberg deserted him he would throw himself from the window.

In the end Blomberg, if not deserting him, did act contrary to his wishes. Whereupon it was not Hitler who threw himself from the window, but Blomberg who was thrown on to the rubbish-heap. But that was to come some ten months later, and at the time Blomberg was perhaps Hitler's closest friend and adviser.

Poor Blomberg! He was the first German whom I entertained at His Majesty's Embassy, and he was one of the first to invite me to his house.

It was a man's party, and with the exception of Neurath and myself all the others were soldiers or airmen. The regime might be Nazi, but the senior commanders of the navy, army and air force were officers of the last war, and I often wondered what they felt about their political leaders.

Goering was also at that dinner, and I recall that when he, Blomberg, and Neurath were talking to me after it, one of them asked me what I did when anyone gave the Nazi salute or said "Heil Hitler" to me.

For once I happened to be quick on the uptake. "I bring," I replied, "my right hand, with fingers closed and palm to the front, to a position one inch above the right eyebrow, click my heels and say 'Rule Britannia'."

They all laughed, but, as a matter of fact, nobody except an occasional cloakroom attendant and Miss Unity Mitford ever did greet me with "Heil Hitler."

And when Miss Mitford did it, in the middle of a big crowd at Nuremberg, I was so surprised and dumbfounded that I forgot "Rule Britannia" and said nothing at all.

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Manager.

CURFEW IN LUCKNOW

Lucknow, Apr. 21.

Curfew has been enforced and Police are patrolling the streets, following intermittent clashes between two sects of Moslems in which three were killed and 22 injured.—*Reuter.*

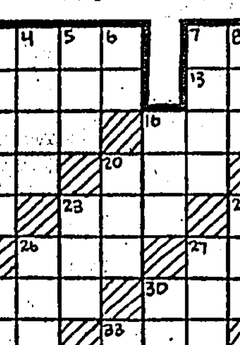
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

1—Address to lord's wife
7—Form of bandage
12—Social clique
13—Sweetheart
14—That thing
15—Strive for superiority
16—Not many
17—Indo-Chinese language
18—Jumped headfirst
20—Craw of bird
21—Males
22—All time
23—Cherished creature
24—Main point
25—Bright color
26—Convert into leather
27—Ireland
28—Not straight
31—Ecclesiastical headgear
33—Pressed together substance
34—Dread
37—Social insects
38—Small speck
39—Surface covering
40—Son by marriage
42—Worthy of veneration
43—Toward
44—Eyes (Scottish)
45—Brew
46—That man
47—Put into effect
49—Glossier
51—Remains
52—Have intention

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

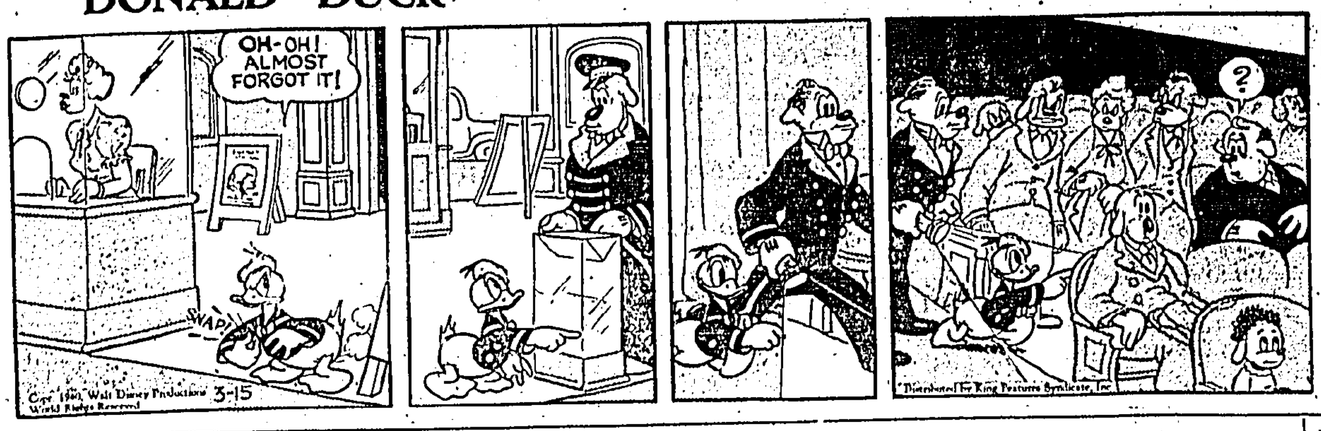


DOWN

1—Predominant idea
2—Impersonal pronoun
3—Long bar used for lifting
4—Dry
5—Cease to live
6—You
7—Killed
8—Far down
9—I have (contraction)
10—Most novel
11—Donates
12—Drink made from apples
16—Suet
19—Small naval vessel
20—Cry of seagull
21—Error
23—"Razz"
24—Alcoholic drink
26—Shooting match (French)
27—Was ahead of
29—Treat with consideration
30—Flying mammal
31—Subdue
32—Utter in musical monotone
33—Conquered
35—Hoped
36—Come in
38—River in France
39—Render harmless
41—Adjusts
42—Strap around pulleys
45—Valuable metal
48—Therefore
49—River in China
50—Prefix: not

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



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ITALY SEEN AS QUASI-ALLY OF NAZIS IN WAR

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, April 20 (Domei).—Italy has changed from non-belligerent to a quasi-belligerent ally of Germany, the "Times" charges in an editorial to-day.

Her sudden assumption of an attitude opposed to the Allies was adopted as a result of Hitler's interview with Mussolini at Brenner Pass recently.

AMSTERDAM, April 20 (Domei).—The possibility of a new tripartite treaty between Soviet Russia, Germany and Italy is envisaged in the German Press.

This treaty, if effected, would result in the division of the Balkans and south-eastern Europe into spheres of influence.

World Domination

ROME, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Signor Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Count Ciano's paper, "Telegrafo," delivered another broadcast to the troops to-day.

He said that he had nothing to add to or withdraw from last Sunday's speech, and added:

"Losers in this war will become as slaves earning only enough to eke out a bare existence, while the victors will consider themselves masters of all and will seek to acquire world domination."

He concluded by saying that the only sure guarantee that Italy would not be dragged down was in the strength of her arms.

Envoy's Urgent Trip

ROME, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is now revealed that the German Ambassador, Herr von Mackensen, flew to Berlin yesterday by a special plane at the urgent summons of Hitler.

NAZI MERCHANT SHIP SUNK

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—A German merchant ship, the 4,465 ton Jurgen Fritzen was sunk to-day near Landsort, south of Stockholm.

The crew numbering thirty were saved. The vessel was bound from Stettin to Stockholm with a cargo of coal.

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Large crowds watched the Toronto Scottish Regiment take over from the French Canadians during the changing of the Guards ceremony at Buckingham Palace to-day.

TWO BIG BATTLESHIPS FOR NAVY OF FRANCE

PARIS, April 21 (Reuter).—Emphasising the successful speed-up in French naval construction, M. Campinchi when interviewed by the "Journal" disclosed that two 35,000 ton battleships, the Richelieu and the Jeanbart, would be ready for service shortly.

"We gained ten months on the normal construction time on the Jeanbart. The two sister ships, the Clemenceau and Gascogne, are also forging ahead rapidly."

Must Flood Norway With Troops

Military Successes To Convince Neutrals

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Two phases of the war in the North were dealt with by two British newspapers on Sunday.

The "Spectator" says that the neutrals are likely to be convinced only by military success.

Every neutral, even Italy apart from some of the Fascist leaders, desired an Allied victory, so that the immediate result of a serious setback to Hitler in Scandinavia would be a pronounced swing to the Allied side.

The Allied troops therefore must be poured into Norway until they outnumber any German troops which can be sent there by sea or by air.

"Feint" Warning Repeated

The Catholic paper "Tablet" partly supports this view but adds a warning against any clamouring for more ships to be sent to the Skager Rak and more forces landed in Norway.

The paper points out that the Allied General Staffs must consider the possibility that the German invasion may be intended merely as a gigantic diversion.

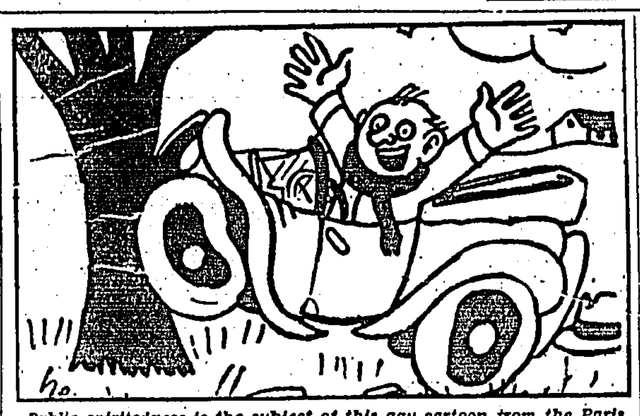
The Norwegian venture may be merely a feint and a real thrust may be made through Holland and Switzerland or Belgium.

While therefore the Allies must take advantage of Germany's strategic weakness in Norway, they must be fully prepared for the real theatre of war being carried on elsewhere at a moment's notice.

SWEDES SWEEP MINEFIELD

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is reported that whalers, adapted for mine-sweeping, were seen yesterday morning apparently sweeping a lane in the British minefields.

After they had finished their task a convoy of two large destroyers and several merchant ships was observed coming from the south and steaming towards Norway.



Public-spiritedness is the subject of this gay cartoon from the Paris paper "L'Œuvre." "What luck!" says the crashed motorist. "With this scrap iron they can make at least three machine-guns."

BEAT DAD AT POKER!

A 13-YEAR-OLD boy, remanded at Doncaster recently on a charge of stealing a Christmas stocking, was said to have won 35s. playing cards with his father and aunts.

It was stated that the boy won the money at brag, pontoon, and six-card poker.

A detective said the father admitted these facts.

The boy's home conditions were deplorable, the police added.

Unscrupulous Propaganda

German Canard About Haile Selassie

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—A German broadcast to South Africa which was made last Thursday provides a good example of the unscrupulous deceit of the Nazi propaganda machine.

South African listeners were regaled with what purported to be a letter written by Haile Selassie, the exiled King of Abyssinia, to King Haakon of Norway. This letter rebuked Norway for resisting the Germans, saying that King Haakon himself was a vassal of England.

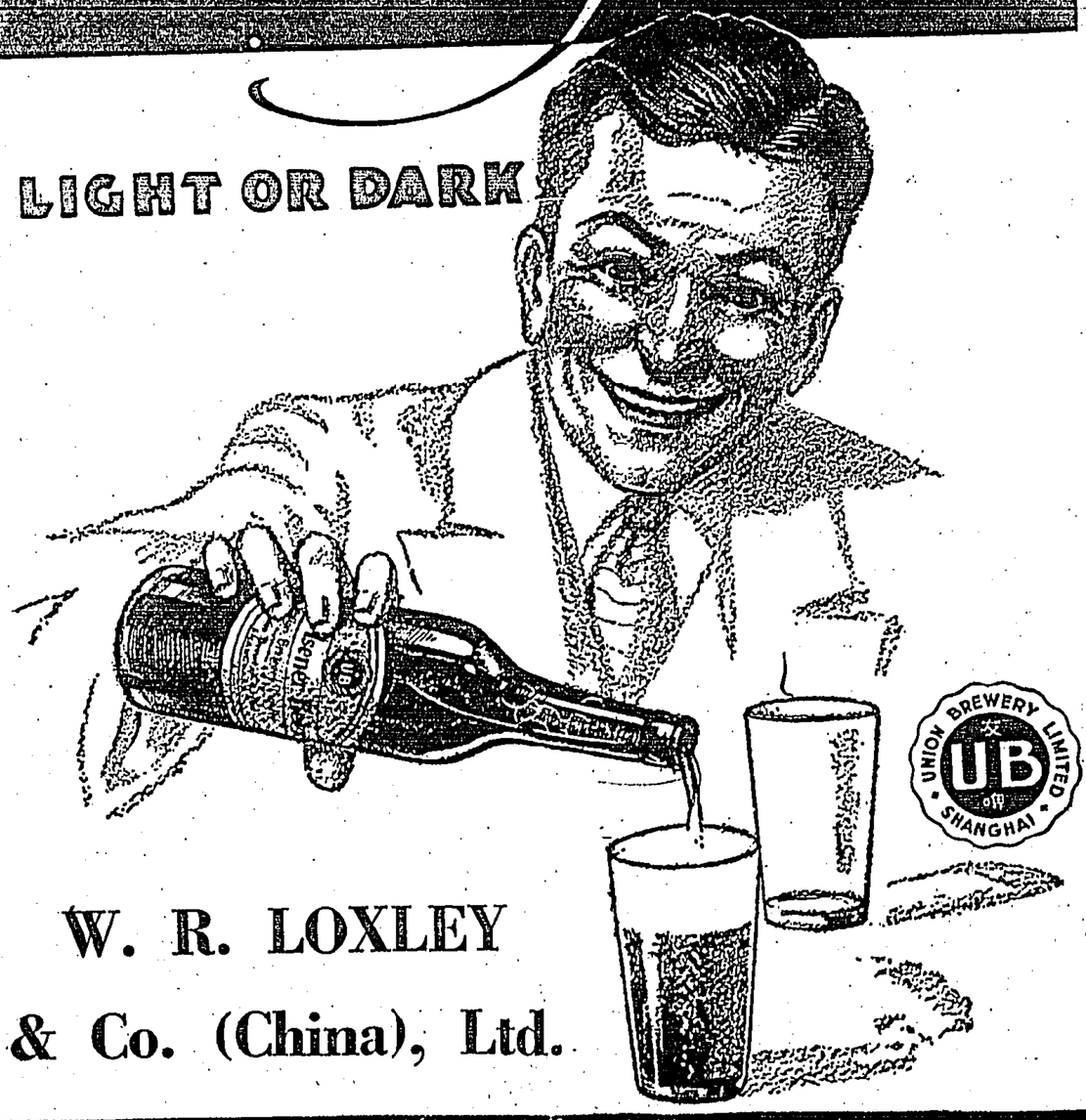
The Real Truth

The real truth was revealed in another German broadcast which was subsequently given in another language.

This time it appeared that the letter had appeared in the Italian newspaper "Il Regime Fascista".

Haile Selassie was not even mentioned. It was obvious that the German broadcast was part of a campaign now being waged by Dr. Goebbels and his propaganda machine against King Haakon.

U.B. Beer



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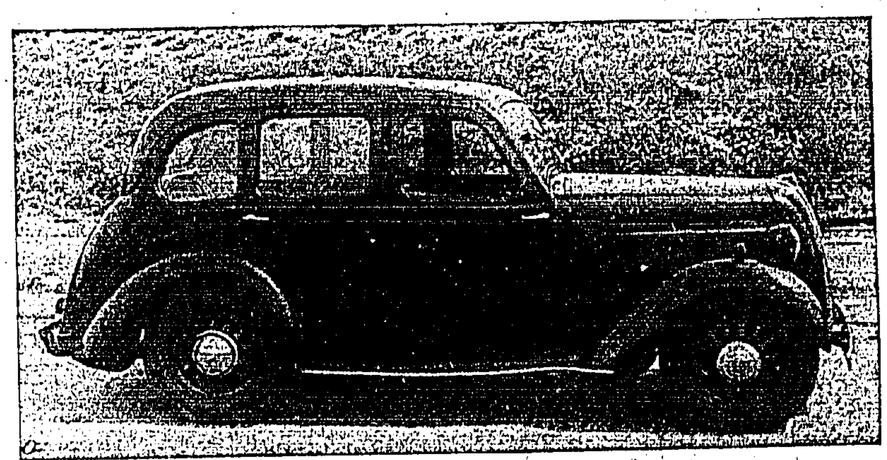

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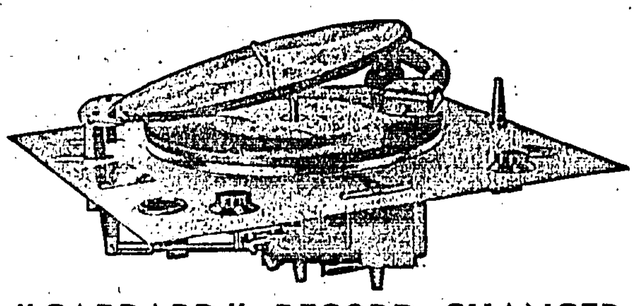

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The Hongkong Telegraph.
Monday, April 22, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26615

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Truth About 1918

HITLER, Goebbels, and their crew have so often asserted that the German Army was not defeated in 1918 that it is possible they may have come to believe their own story. Certainly a large proportion of the German people believe it, for they are not allowed to hear anything else.

But that is no reason why the truth should not be told time and again, for the benefit of the British people and the British Army, a very large number of whom were not alive in that memorable year.

"It seems to me a pity," writes Major-General Sir John Davidson, "that the British Army of to-day should not be told of what their fathers and kinsmen did 22 years ago."

Sir John then tells in detail what happened from the beginning of August till November, when, in a succession of great attacks, they drove the Germans northward.

The sum of his account is that the morale of the German Army was completely broken, and in the early days of November its retreat was turned into a disorganised rout.

It had lost to the Allies, from August to November, nearly 400,000 prisoners and over 6,000 guns. There is no parallel, he says, for such a defeat on such a scale, and so complete, in the whole of military history.

If Germany wishes to boast, she can boast of sustaining a record defeat, and no words of her professional liars can distort that fact.

The "invincibility" of the German Army, of which Hitler makes so much in his speeches, is nothing but an empty boast of a lying bully.

THE NAZIS GOT ME

A grim story of six months in a German concentration camp

TWO words, spoken carelessly in private to one I thought was a sympathetic friend, doomed me to seven months of Nazi terror.

They cost me my nerve, 40 pounds in weight, and the right ever again to set foot in my native land.

While visiting my wife's sister in Coblenz, I met an elderly woman who clicked her tongue sympathetically when she heard that my wife and I planned to begin life over again in America. I had made good money as a radio singer but recently the Goebbels propaganda office had refused me an actor's permit—one of my grandparents was so lacking in foresight 75 years ago as to marry a Jew.

"It's too bad," sighed my sister-in-law's caller, "that you lost your job. You sang nicely—nothing but good German songs." She glanced at the wall, then pointed with a half-smile to a photograph of Hitler with Julius Streicher, Germany's most fanatical Jew-baiter.

"That actor!" I exclaimed bitterly. That was all.

☆ ☆ ☆

SIX days later and 400 miles away, in our home in Munich, my wife and I were awakened very early in the morning by insistent pounding on the door.

I opened it, and there stood two plain-clothes men.

"Get dressed and come with us," they barked.

"Why?"

"None of your business!"

I tried to reassure my wife, telling her I'd be back in an hour or so. But that's the last I saw of her for seven months.

At headquarters I discovered that the old woman who seemed so sorry for me was what we called a "200-percent Nazi." She had felt it her duty to tell the secret political police about my sneering remark.

During the next ten days I saw the cheerless inside of four of Munich's swarming jails, prisons where cells meant for seven held 20. One day I voiced to my cellmates the question that was constantly in my mind: when would I be brought to trial?

"Trial!" repeated one man who looked like a ghost. "I've been here two years waiting for trial. I was unemployed for a year until I was enrolled in a labour battalion. Then they said they found a communist newspaper in my kit and sent me here. But I never saw that paper. I never had it, I tell you! Two years here without trial—"

We had to sit on him. He was making too much noise.

☆ ☆ ☆

ANOTHER prisoner wore the black breeches of the Schutzstaffel, the most Nazi of Nazi units.

He had been a guard at Dachau, the dread concentration camp outside Munich.

Those who were released from there were broken men with terror in their eyes, pledged on pain of further imprisonment not to tell their experiences.

The boy in the black breeches was in the Munich jail for two years because he gave two cigarettes to a Dachau prisoner.

On the 11th day guards herded a dozen of us into a windowless omnibus. Where were we going? Perhaps to trial? Each prisoner was locked in a tiny cell barely large enough in which to sit. Slits in the side gave ventilation and a chance to peep out. About an hour from the city I saw a road-sign flash by. Dachau!

The camp is surrounded by a high wall, studded with machine-gun towers. Within the wall is a heavy wire fence charged with high-voltage electricity. Behind that are two wooden fences, the space between them being so-called neutral ground; to be seen there means death by a stream of machine-gun bullets.

Behind these escape-proof barricades are barracks lodging more than 3,000 political prisoners whose ages range from 19 to 70—Communists, Socialists, Jews, priests and back-slid Nazis. Segregated into companies of about 100 men, they are guarded by hard-boiled, 200-percent Nazis, mostly between 18 and 20 years old—young enough to have grown up in the cause. They are armed with guns and bayonets, but their real weapons are kicks.

I was assigned to a company of the most dismal, unhappy men I had ever seen. They had been lawyers, doctors, former officials—men of education and among Germany's best. Now, depressed and silent, without hope, they were walking dead, men without souls.

"How long have you been here?" I asked one of them. The man looked at me with expressionless eyes and turned away. I spoke to another. Again the expressionless eyes and he, too, turned away without a word.

A third brushing by me muttered, "Watch yourself, boy! Talking now means trouble and plenty of it. I'll see you later."

☆ ☆ ☆

THAT was my welcome by my new comrades.

Before long I, too, shunned newcomers, suspicious that they might be stool pigeons. Most of us had landed in Dachau because a careless remark, like mine, was repeated.

The man who warned me not to talk was assigned to show me how to arrange my bedding and locker.

"Do everything exactly as you're told," he advised. "If you don't, they'll put you in the darkroom—solitary confinement; bread and water, in a room with no light, no heat and a guard with a big whip."

Our day began at five a.m. Breakfast consisted of one cup of "coffee" and a little black bread. At 5:30 came roll call and assignment of the day's work. Invariably one of the three Jewish companies was detailed to clean the camp latrines. A prisoner whose work did not please a guard might be kicked into one of the open privies.

Strange things, those Aryan laws; my one Jewish grandparent prevented me from earning my living in Germany as an Aryan, but, having only one quarter Jewish blood, I did not have to clean camp latrines.

The prisoners marched off to work at six—usually to stand knee-deep in mud clearing swamps, or to back-breaking labour on rock piles. It made no difference whether a political prisoner was 19 or 70; if the camp doctor found him capable of hard labour, he was put at it. Sometimes the older men dropped in their tracks. They were carried back to camp and we saw them no more.

☆ ☆ ☆

FIFTEEN armed guards watched each company.

If I didn't move fast enough to suit them a guard would go behind me, deliver a spine-rocking kick and roar *"Marsch! Marsch!"* And I marched. How often did this happen? So many times I can't remember. Had it been once, it would have been a vivid memory, but I got used to it, and used to seeing others get the boot.

At noon we returned to camp for lunch. Watery vegetable stew and black bread. We heard that meat was in the stew. I never saw any.

Half an hour later came inspection. The slightest disarray usually meant a day or two in the "darkroom."

That was our universal fear. Men who came back from it did not talk, but upon their bare backs I saw welts caused by learning National Socialism from a whip. Ignorance of what happened there gave solitary confinement an even greater dread.

Afternoons until four were devoted to "exercise in the Prussian manner." Companies marched or half-trotted over the exercise *Platz*, and at the command "Down"! every man fell forward on his face. Up and over again. *"Marsch! Marsch!"*

During this pastime came long intervals not for rest but for instruction, while standing in rigid formation, in the virtues of National Socialism and how to behave in the Third Reich.

At four we were back in the barracks for supper: black bread and vegetable stew. At five came a free hour out of doors, followed by another inside. For two hours a day we could talk. But conversation was cautious. Weeks passed before occupants of neighbouring bunks and I had sufficient mutual confidence to speak freely. We rarely knew the full names of our fellow prisoners. It was not healthy to know them, or too much about anything that went on at Dachau. Men who seemed to know much were taken away—where or for what we never learned. Spirits crushed, living in constant dread, preyed upon by unknown fears, we hadn't much desire to talk.

☆ ☆ ☆

FREE for two hours! For what? Tobacco, books and magazines were forbidden.

We had only Hitler's *Volkischer Beobachter* to read, the most propaganda-ridden of all Nazi house organs.

Once a month we were given one sheet of notepaper on which to write a closely supervised letter home. Once a month a censored letter was allowed in from outside. Long black streaks on my wife's letters blotted out reports of what our families were doing to get me out of camp. For six months I never knew whether I had been condemned without trial, or how long I was to remain prisoner.

The unknown preyed upon my morale as it did upon the others'. Here were 3,000 men, possessing some of the best independent minds in Germany. Everything that might occupy those minds was calculatingly withheld. We were treated like dumb, driven cattle; and to be broken to dumb, driven cattle's spirit and reactions was what we were there for. Dachau meant mental death. What ambition we had left was fixed upon one object: to be on our best behaviour in the hope of being released earlier.

And so, at seven, to bed. Ten hours in bed may sound like luxury. In reality they were torture for most of us couldn't sleep. Night after night we lay in the dark thinking, whispering our hopes and fears to each other. The wildest rumours swept through the barracks. Goering had committed suicide; Hitler was assassinated and we would be set at liberty next Saturday!

Some tortured souls managed to die by their own hands. One prisoner on kitchen detail secreted a piece of tin, slashed his wrists and bled quietly and happily to death in his bunk. Others knotted a few rags together, went out to the latrines and hung themselves in the dark.

☆ ☆ ☆

THUS six months dragged by, day slowly following day, with the same brutal routine, until the time when I was led from the barracks to the windowless omnibus that had brought me from Munich.

I was given neither reason nor destination and still no word about a trial. Finally a train took me to Coblenz where, after a month of solitary confinement, I was taken into court.

My grievous crime against the German people was unfolded before three judges by the State's Attorney and confirmed by the old woman who called upon my sister-in-law that afternoon ages before.

One of the courtroom doors was ajar, and there stood my wife!

They wouldn't let her come in, but during the 45 minutes my lawyer addressed the court we looked at each other, she tense and drawn and I a mental wreck of 95 pounds.

The judges found me guilty and sentenced me to four months' imprisonment, to be deducted from the time served while awaiting trial.

I was free! But before being released I had to sign a pledge: "Whatever I have seen in a concentration camp or a prison I shall keep secret from the outside world. Violation of this pledge will be punished by imprisonment in a Reich penitentiary."

My wife and I moved to Bremen in order to lose no time after getting our passports for America.

Finally they were issued, on condition that I never seek to re-enter Germany.

☆ ☆ ☆

EVEN now when my wife and I are with friends in a restaurant, I am jumpy when anything is said about Nazi Germany and I lower my voice lest I be overheard.

I cannot yet realize that I am in a country where I may say what I please.

TELLING GERMANY THE TRUTH

Extracts from a talk in a recent B.B.C. broadcast to Germany by The Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, M.P.

WE in Britain believe in freedom. We refuse to make a god of any man.

One of the rights which we hold dear is that of saying just what we please about our Government. Would not you like to do the same?

Would not you like to be able to say openly what you think about Hitler, Goering and Goebbels, just as the British worker can about Chamberlain, Simon and the rest? It would be good! for Hitler.

Our Government knows what the people are thinking and has to pay regard to it. Week by week in the House of Commons the Ministers have to submit to be questioned by the workers' representatives. The poorest person in the land can have his grievance brought forward in public. Hitler does not know what you think. Dictators only know what their servants tell them.

* * *

British workers have long ago seen through all the catch-words about the glory of war and the destiny of particular races to rule because of their superiority. They have no belief in imperialism and the domination by one nation over others.

We have worked steadily and successfully to extend to all peoples in the British Empire the same freedom which we enjoy ourselves. We know that the conquest of other peoples does not benefit the workers. You know it too. If Hitler becomes the master of Europe, it will only add more millions to those who are under the rule of the Gestapo. Wherever there is dictatorship there is always police rule, terrorism and espionage.

* * *

We of the Labour Party have put forward our peace aims.

We want to see a world where all peoples enjoy freedom and co-operate together for the common good. We are asking nothing from other peoples that we are not ourselves prepared to concede.

Germany can have peace now on honourable terms, which I am sure would meet all that any German working man or woman wants, but your Government does not let you know this.

Your Government knows that it cannot win this war, but it dares not tell you the truth. It has already surrendered in the East to the U.S.S.R.

* * *

Despite all the power of the Nazi Party and the Gestapo, you, the people of Germany, can, if you will, stop your boys being slaughtered.

We want to see Germany free and joining with free nations to build a new world built on the foundations of social justice.

BIG AIR FIGHT IN FRANCE

British Planes Score Brilliant Victory

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that eight British fighters this morning encountered 12 Messerschmitts 109 in the neighbourhood of Saarlautern.

Our fighters attacked and two enemy machines were shot down and were seen to crash in German territory.

A third Messerschmitt was driven down, apparently out of control.

Second Engagement

During the afternoon in an engagement with a strong formation of enemy fighters, another British patrol shot down one Messerschmitt 110 and one Messerschmitt 109, both of which fell in French territory.

Another 109 is believed to be destroyed.

One of our pilots was slightly wounded during the first action and made a successful forced landing.

All our aircraft returned safely.

Official Communique

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 21 (UP).—The following is the text of the official communique issued by the Air Ministry to-day.

"The offensive against enemy air forces and air transportation services operating against Norway has been further developed during the past night and this morning.

"In addition to a successful attack on the Germans at Aalborg in Northern Denmark, already reported, the R.A.F. last night bombed airdromes now occupied by the Germans at Kristiansand and Stavanger.

"It is now known that in the attack upon Aalborg bombs were dropped from a low height and damage caused to a hangar.

"One aircraft, after dropping its bombs, attacked with machine-gun fire a German transport aircraft which was about to land at the base. Fires were also started at one airdrome by other aircraft which followed."

'Drome Set On Fire

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Further details of the raid on Christiansand state that about 40 or 50 aircraft were drawn up on two sides of the aerodrome and one enemy machine was seen to be taking off along the runway as British aircraft approached.

Numerous high explosive bombs were dropped, principally on the runaway.

The incendiary bombs started a strong fire on the south side of the aerodrome near a number of aircraft.

The raid was rounded off by two British aircraft which carried out a low machine-gun attack on the aerodrome hangars and buildings.

Nasty Surprise For Germans

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—It is learned authoritatively that the R.A.F. attack on Aalborg (in North Denmark), which was the first British raid on the Danish air base used by the Germans for their operations in Norway, took the Germans completely by surprise.

The British aircraft approached singly, and the first to reach the target area found the aerodrome marked with full night-flying illuminations.

A large German troop transport, coming in to land with its navigation lights on, found itself assailed by machine-gun fire from a British bomber and escaped into the clouds to avoid being shot down.

Main Hangar Damaged

Flying at a low height above the aerodrome, the British bomber then released a salvo of high explosive bombs which damaged the main hangar.

The following British aircraft peppered the ground defences, but they were met by heavy anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire.

Successive attacks were made on the aerodrome at varying heights and after one attack from a low level, three fires were seen to break out.

Stavanger Raid

The raid on Stavanger was carried out by a number of aircraft which attacked singly and in quick succession.

Despite anti-aircraft fire, all the British aircraft engaged in the raid returned safely to their base.

At Christiansand, anti-aircraft fire was encountered from light gun batteries sited round the aerodrome. Guns mounted on hills surrounding the aerodrome opened a heavy fire on the British aircraft, but the only damage suffered was the loss of one trailing aerial.

Fight Off South-East Coast

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—A few roofs were damaged by shrapnel from terrific anti-aircraft artillery but no damage resulted from last night's raid on the south-east coast. According to an earlier message British fighters went up to engage attacking planes at sea. The attack began shortly after 10 p.m.

It has been established that the raiders approached from the north-east. They turned northwards when they encountered heavy fire.

The engagement lasted until 3 a.m.

Heavy German Losses

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 21 (UP).—The headquarters of the British Air Force in France announced that four German planes were destroyed and two others damaged in an air battle over Saarlautern between eight British fighters and twelve German Messerschmitts.

There were four engagements throughout the day. Two German planes were shot down in German territory; a third was driven down apparently out of control, another two were shot down in French territory, while another is believed to have been destroyed.

One British pilot was slightly wounded but made a successful forced landing. All the remaining British planes returned safely to their bases.

Meanwhile, the French report bringing down two German planes.

"SINGULARLY CRUEL TYPE OF OFFENCE"

Chief Justice Sentences Man To 18 Months' Imprisonment

Found guilty of what the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, described as a "singularly cruel type of offence," Leung Wing, an elderly patent medicine hawker, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour at the Criminal Sessions this morning. Leung was charged with demanding $200 by means of a forged letter.

Prosecuting, Mr. E. H. Williams, Crown Counsel, said the victim was a woman named Ko Shing-fong, who lived at 27 Lion Rock Road, Kowloon City, and whose husband was in business at Kunming.

Request From Husband

On February 21, she found a letter in her letter box at the bottom of the staircase from her husband, asking her to hand $300 to Lui Tai-kwong when he called. It transpired that in Kunming, the husband knew Lui Tai-kwan who wanted to remit some money for the wedding of his brother, Lui Tai-kwong in the New Territories. Finding difficulty in sending the money, Lui arranged with the husband to have his brother called at Ko's house for it.

On the day following the receipt of the letter, a man called at the house and asked for the money, at the same time producing a photograph, a copy of which Ko had already received from her husband. Ko had no money at the time and accordingly told the man to return the following day. The man did so and was handed the money, for which he gave a receipt.

Trick Repeated

Nothing further happened until February 24, when Ko received another letter purporting to be from her husband and asking her to hand another $200 to Lui. Becoming suspicious because the demand followed so closely on that of the other, Ko carefully examined the letter and found that it was not in her husband's writing. The postal authorities were then consulted and evidence would be given, said Mr. Williams, to prove that the letter had never passed through the Post Office in Hongkong.

On the following day, Leung called at the house and said that he was the father of the Luis and had come for the $200. He produced a letter purporting to have been sent from Kunming by Lui Tai-kwan, asking him to collect the money.

Leung was at once detained and on the arrival of Sergeant Dowman, he said he had been asked by a man in the Police Training School to deliver the letter for which he was to be paid two or three dollars.

Sergeant Dowman then went with him to the Police Training School, but they failed to find the man.

Following evidence for the prosecution, Leung repeated his statement that he was asked to deliver the letter.

After the Jury had returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, Mr. Williams pointed out that when Leung was charged at the Magistracy he was identified by a woman as the man who obtained $200 from her by means of a forged letter four months ago.

Ladies' Golf

Scotland v. The Rest

The Ladies' Section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club are holding their Scotland versus The Rest match at Fanling to-morrow over the Old and New Courses.

The following are the teams:

SCOTLAND		THE REST
Mrs. W. S. Illiller	v.	Mrs. A. C. Meredith
Mrs. I. W. Shewrn	v.	Mrs. H. G. Sheldon
Mrs. P. S. Cassidy	v.	Mrs. F. A. Redmond
Mrs. K. S. Robertson	v.	Mrs. W. N. A. Smalley
Mrs. M. A. Johnson	v.	Mrs. J. R. Collis
Mrs. Stewart	v.	Mrs. H. B. Rose
Mrs. A. K. Mackenzie	v.	Mrs. R. D. Walker
Miss M. Glendinning	v.	Mrs. H. Overy
Mrs. F. D. Hunter	v.	Mrs. H. C. Margrett
Mrs. D. S. Edward	v.	Mrs. L. Blair
Mrs. A. Nichol	v.	Mrs. C. B. Brown
Mrs. A. V. Greaves	v.	Mrs. A. J. Dennis
Mrs. R. J. Shrigley	v.	Miss Price
Mrs. W. Fleming	v.	Mrs. W. Park
Lady MasGregor	v.	Mrs. R. R. Davis
Mrs. F. A. Mackintosh	v.	Mrs. F. C. Young

ARMED ROBBERY CHARGE

Four Men Appear In Kowloon Court

Charged with armed robbery at 15, Kilung Street, second floor on April 19, when $380 local currency and $2,700 worth of jewellery were taken, Lo Yau, 38, unemployed, Yan Kwai-chui, 33, unemployed and Li Tak-ming, 41, building contractor, appeared before Mr. Macfadyen at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

Yu Sau, 34, goldsmith, was jointly charged with receiving part of the loot consisting of a gold wrist watch, one gold wrist watch band, one gold brooch and a gold U.S. coin.

Det. Sgt. McPherson asked for a formal remand of three days.

PROFIT BY WATERBOAT COMPANY

60 Cents Dividend Is Declared

A profit on working of $61,644.52 was reported when the Union Waterboat Company Ltd. held its 35th ordinary general meeting at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Company Ltd. this morning. The meeting accepted a recommendation to pay $23,287.80 in dividends at the rate of 60 cents per share on 38,813 shares.

The Hon. Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell, Chairman of Directors, presided, the others present being the Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields, Messrs. H. V. Wilkinson, Y. Yazima, R. K. Valentine, W. Wright, F. Edwards, J. Howell, and V. Yvanovich, and the Secretary, Mr. A. C. I. Bowker.

Chairman's Report

Mr. Dodwell presented the following report:

Water sales are 5,898 tons less than in 1938, and this is due to the outbreak of war, which has resulted in fewer ships making use of this port. Up to the end of August our average daily sales were higher than in the previous year.

The profit on working is $61,644.52, some $2,100 above the figure shown for 1938. This is offset by a decrease in the Interest Account of about $1,950, and Dividends on Investment of about $700, giving us a nett decrease of $540.23 as compared with the previous year.

You will observe a big increase in the depreciation figure shown, which is higher by some $7,200 than last year. Our auditors have revised the schedule, and the entire fleet has now been depreciated on the basis of 4 per cent. whereas previously waterboats Nos. 7 and 9 were depreciated on the basis of 2½ per cent. This gives us a difference of $2,600, and the new Waterboat No. 4 is responsible for the balance of $4,600.

Dividend Declared

After making allowance for depreciation on waterboats, launch and furniture, the nett profit for the year under review is $41,663.54 to which has to be added $2,084.65 brought forward from last account, leaving for appropriation the sum of $43,748.19, with which it is proposed to deal as follows.—to transfer to general Reserve, $10,000; to transfer to staff leave and Contingency A/c, 2,181.44; to transfer to Special Repairs A/c, 5,000; to pay a Dividend of 60 cents per share on 38,813 shares, 23,287.80 to carry forward to next account, 3,276.95.

I trust this meets with your approval.

The proposed transfer to Staff Leave and Contingency Account will bring the balance of that account to $11,000, and the appropriation of $5,000 for special repairs will be sufficient to meet any expenses coming under this heading.

The Naval Authorities took over our motor launch Diana at the outbreak of the war, and we have carried on since by hiring a motor boat. Although this arrangement is comparatively cheap, it is not altogether satisfactory, especially during inclement weather.

Diesel Engine Installed

We have recently disposed of our old No. 8 Steam Waterboat at a favourable price, and the nett proceeds of this sale will appear in our 1940 accounts.

In view of the heavy increase in the cost of coal, and the much better performance of motor driven vessels, as opposed to steam vessels, we have decided to substitute a Diesel engine for the steam engine in our No. 9 Waterboat, and also to install a new pumping set capable of delivering water at the rate of 200 tons per hour, bringing the pumping capacity of this boat in line with our No. 2, 3, and 4 Waterboats.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted on the motion of Mr. Dodwell seconded by Mr. Valentine.

MUSSOLINI'S 29 WORD SPEECH

ROME, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Signor Mussolini made a brief statement in connection with the foundation of Rome and Labour Day. He said: "At the present moment, I have only one word to say. Work and arm for the greatness of the nation. That is the watchword for the whole Italian people."

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK, SAY NAZIS

BERLIN, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The official news agency asserts that a British "heavy cruiser" was hit amidships by a bomb yesterday near Andalsnes and that it heeled over and began to sink.

The crew took to the boats, it is added.

Still Need Woollen Comforts

Request To H.K. Branch Of The B.W.O.F.

Contrary to reports which have appeared in the press, the Army Comforts Department of the B.W.O.F., are still anxious to receive knitted garments and other woollen comforts for British troops.

This is indicated by a letter received from Captain N. W. Phillips, Officer-in-Charge of the Army Comforts at Reading, sent to the hon. secretary of the Hongkong branch of the B.W.O.F. The letter reads:

Dear Madam,—Thank you for your letter. The article quoted from the press stating that no more woollen comforts will be needed has since been officially contradicted both in the press and by broadcast. This depot will be very grateful for all knitted garments which can be packed here to be ready for immediate issue as and when required.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you for all your great help in the past, I hope we may look forward to receiving more of your valued consignments of comforts.

Yours faithfully, N. W. Phillips, (Capt.)

Officer-in-Charge, Army Comforts.

Ex-Soldiers Sentenced

Unlawful Possession Of Arms Charge

Found guilty of unlawful possession of arms and ammunition before Mr. Justice R. E. Lindsell at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Chan Hung-fai and Cheung Tak, two men who claimed to be former soldiers in the Chinese Army stationed at Bocca Tigris, Canton, were sentenced to three years' hard labour each.

Chan pleaded not guilty to the charge, and the following Jury was empanelled: Messrs. Herman Wiele (Foreman), A. V. Skvorzor, P. J. Tonnochy, A. C. Venshou, A. V. Remedios, E. Tjon, and J. H. da Roza.

Concealed In Basket

Mr. J. P. Murphy, Asistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuting, said that about 1.30 p.m. on March 19, a party of police stopped a small party of men of whom Chan was one in Market Street near Nathan Road. Chan was carrying a rattan basket, and on being questioned by a detective, dropped the basket, which was later found to contain a mauser pistol, two revolvers, and 63 rounds of ammunition.

Chan claimed the basket was not his, and that he was carrying it for another man in the party. When charged, Chan said the basket was not his, and he did not know what was in it.

Sgt. G. J. Perkins said he received the arms and ammunition from Inspector Carey on March 26. The mauser pistol was a .30, and had been cleaned since it was last fired. The two revolvers were in good working order. One was loaded with six rounds, and the other four.

Evidence that Chan threw the basket away when arrested was given by Det. Lui Luk, and corroborated by two other members of the police party.

Accuseds' Evidence

Chan in evidence, said he met Cheung by accident in Yaumati that day, and they went to have tea in a tea house. On leaving, he was given the basket to carry as Cheung said he wanted to go and buy some cigarettes.

This evidence was contradicted by Cheung, who said he had no intention of buying anything. Cheung said he had told Chan that he had arms and ammunition in the basket while they were in the tea house, but he was not sure if Chan heard him.

After Chan had been found guilty, Mr. Lindsell said the evidence was quite clear from the unconscious evidence of his friend, and it appeared that they were either members of a robber gang or a gang of arms smugglers.

Another man, Ho Yiu, who pleaded guilty to the possession of a revolver and one round of ammunition at Shataukok on March 9, was sentenced to two yeas' hard labour.

Mr. Murphy said Ho was arrested with others by police while on the way to commit a robbery, and was at present undergoing a sentence for conspiracy to commit a crime.

DEATH OF FAMED SCIENTIST

Mr. A. Cort Haddon, The Eminent Ethnologist

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Cort Haddon, F.R.S., M.A., D. Sc., a famous ethnologist.

Mr. Haddon, who was 95 years of age, became a University lecturer in Ethnology in 1900 at Cambridge. Nine years later he became a Reader in Ethnology and a lecturer on the same subject in the University of London.

Carried Out Expedition

He made zoological and ethnographical investigations in Torres Straits, in 1888 and the following year organised and conducted the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to New Guinea and Sarawak.

In 1905, he was the President of Section H (Anthropology), British Association in South Africa.

At one time he was also President of the Royal Anthropological Institute and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

BUNGLING AMATEUR

Hitler's Strategic Errors Exposed

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Hitler as an amateur strategist was the subject of a talk from Daventry yesterday by a Naval observer of the B.B.C.

The Naval War Manual, he said, lays great stress on appreciating the situation.

He proposed to appreciate the situation in Norway.

The Royal Navy had recently been very successful off the coast of Norway—quite astonishingly so in fact.

Hitler's Objective

First of all, he asked, what was Hitler's object in attacking Norway?

He wanted to over-run Norway, handle the transport of iron ore and get air bases within easy reach of the coast of Britain.

Which among his possible courses of action was best for him to adopt?

Hitler obviously decided to employ the same tactics that he had used in the past.

Dr. Goebbels was probably confident that the propaganda situation in Scandinavia was 100 per cent. It was likely that he had every reason for this confidence for the British have been slow to realise the value of propaganda.

His Old Slogan

Admiral Raeder, no doubt, pointed out various difficulties which would attend an action on a country with such a long coastline exposed.

Hitler probably replied with his old slogan that the British Navy was an obsolete plaything and that it would have little chance of proving effective as Norway would automatically capitulate.

This conflict between an expert and an amateur led to some amazing dispositions of German ships.

The first convoy to Oslo seems to have been well-escorted by naval craft.

But then the destroyers which are of great value in combating submarines were sent up into Narvik Fjord.

Soon afterwards H.M.S. Renown sighted a battle cruiser. The cruiser only managed to escape in a blinding snow storm.

These too were on their way to Narvik presumably. But it was dangerous to send them to be bottled up in a fjord like that where they were open to attack.

Half-Hearted Seamanship

One could hardly blame the German seamen for being half-hearted.

Those who understand naval tactics must have realised that they were made the victims of a wild gamble.

They must have appreciated the principle that you must concentrate your forces and not split them up on a wide front when faced with superior odds.

The Naval observer said that he had talked with an officer of a destroyer which captured a German supply ship. The master of this ship must be familiar to many for he commanded a famous trans-Atlantic liner in Europe.

"Orders Are Orders"

When taken prisoner he was asked his own opinion of what he was trying to do. He shrugged his shoulders and bitterly said that "orders are orders."

He admitted that his chances of getting through to Narvik were very remote but he had to obey orders.

On Saturday, which was Hitler's birthday, two more transports were sunk by the British Navy.

The Naval observer concluded by saying, "I wonder if Hitler, the great amateur strategist, still insists that the British Navy is an obsolete plaything."

Tree Vandals Rounded-Up

Fines And Imprisonment Imposed This Morning

More cases concerning the devastation of trees from Hongkong hills are daily being dealt with by magistrates in the Central and Kowloon Magistracies. This morning, Mr. Edwards, of the Central Police Court, fined Chan Knu, 29, unemployed, $250 or three months' hard labour for felling a pine tree in No. 18 Government Plantation on Saturday.

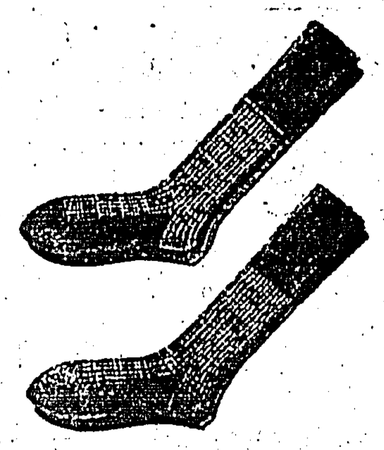
Also at the Central Magistracy, Mr. Houston dealt with a number of cases, arising out of arrests made in the Shaukiwan district. The Police caught eight people and the Forestry Department arrested five.

Sentences imposed ranged from fines of $6 or three weeks' imprisonment to one of two months' hard labour passed on Tung Fong, a 26-year-old man.

The arrests made resulted in the seizure of 245 catties of tree wood. Trees, between one inch and five inches in diameter, were also seized.

Theft Of Firewood

For theft of 14 catties of firewood and breach of the Deportation Ordinance, Leung Cheung, 40, was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy to-day. Leung admitted stealing the wood from outside a shop in Wanchai Road. He was banished from Hongkong for 10 years in 1938.



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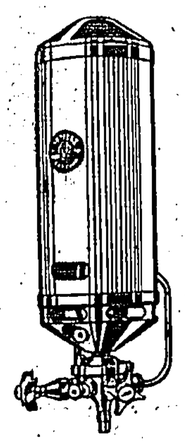

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MONDAY MORNING COMMENTARY

SOUTH CHINA A.A. DEFEAT THE REST

Opportunities Missed In First Half

Robinson Saves Penalty From Lee Wai-tong!

(By "Rex")

In their typical manner, South China defeated The Rest of the League two goals to one at Club ground yesterday, in a very even encounter. The Rest had the edge in the first half, but did not make the most of their opportunities, and the score was blank. In the second half, South China gained the upper hand, and managed two goals, the Rest replied once.

Robinson gained a distinction of which few custodians in the Colony can pride themselves. He saved a penalty from Lee Wai-tong! The Rest defence were superb, and to them goes the credit for keeping the score at its low level.

Tam Kwan-kon was in great form, and pulled off some excellent saves. Several times he had to go full length, and on one occasion stopped a hard drive from Fowler from three yards' range.

Lee Tin-sang and Mak Shiu-hon played well together. Lee was better of the two, clearing strongly, and more accurately.

Leung Wing-chiu again gave an excellent performance at pivot. He did not cover Fowler much, and was seen very little in defensive work, but fed his men with nice and accurate passes. Soong Ling-sing was again the best of the halves, and did much to nullify the good work of the Rest's left flank. Lau Tau-man appeared uncomfortable, but managed to spoil quite effectively. He was seen better at attack.

TOO WELL MARKED

LEE Wai-tong was too well marked to be of much use. He was given very few opportunities, and scored a lovely goal from one of them. In the first half he attempted too much of his own, and cramped the other forwards. In the second, when he swept the ball to the wings, the attack seemed to liven up a great deal. Fung King-cheong and Lai Shiu-wing were excellent as feeders for Lee, but could have done better had they played more to be wing men. Tang Kwong-sum was the better winger, centring beautifully, and turning to good account all the passes that came his way. Ip Pak-wah on the opposite wing was hardly seen throughout the match.

Robinson gave his usual excellent performance. He saved shots from practically every member of the forward line. Lee's shot that beat him, was practically unstoppable, while Lai's goal was really a misfortune.

Roughly and Lee Kwok-wai showed understanding, and covered up well for each other. Roughly had the full measure of Ip, and gave him little scope.

STAUNCH DEFENCE

BRIGHT devoted his entire attention to covering Lee, and made a very thorough job of it. However, he attempted too much when he tried to include Fung and Lai in his itinerary, and that was when Lee got his opening. Maxwell and Forrow lent him valuable support. Forrow dogged the very footsteps of Fung.

and was always there squashing every move that Fung made.

Fowler had many opportunities to score but did not have his eye in. He made some remarkable breaks through South China's defence. Pryde was the best forward on view. He was a constant source of puzzlement to South China's defence. He and Hossack played a good understanding game to form the more dangerous flank. Hossack was a hard worker and was very unfortunate on several occasions. Apart from the goal which he scored. Pereira was hardly seen. He worked hard, but unsuccessfully, and never struck up an understanding with Wong King-cheong on the left wing. Wong, too, worked hard, but lack of support cramped his play, and little was seen from the flank.

NICE MOVEMENT

A NICE movement originating from Forrow saw Fowler head the latter's high pass to Pryde whose shot went just over. South China rallied, and Lee attempted to break through from Tang's centre, but was neatly robbed by Bright. Hossack received from Bright and brought the ball well up before centring, Tam saved nicely from Fowler's header.

Fung and Lai indulged in some nice interpassing to bring the ball well up. Fung passed to Tang who centred right across. Ip missed a sitter.

The Rest pressed South China and a corner was forced. From the corner Pryde headed to Fowler who tried a header, Tam punched out, Fowler again tried, Lee kicked the ball out from almost on the goal line. The interval arrived with the score blank.

SECOND HALF

FROM the resumption South China was seen to firm up all round. Their defence seemed able to cope with the Rest forwards, and the halves moved up to aid in the attack, and the pace became much faster than in the first half. Fung drew Forrow before passing to Tang who brought the ball well up to centre, Lee Kwok-wai forced a corner. From the corner Lee headed Tang's centre to Lai, who, in trying to break through, collided with Roughly the ball hitting Roughly's hands.

From the spot Robinson saved from Lee's hard drive, and again when Lee followed up the shot.

Soon after, however, South China, who had kept up the pressure all the time, had the Rest defence spreadeagled. Fung drew Forrow and passed to Lai. He received the ball from Lai as he was moving up, drew Bright before giving Lee a perfect through pass. Lee sent the ball flashing past Robinson like a cannon-ball.

The Rest defence were allowed a little easing up before South China swept into the attack again. Tang received from Fung to centre well in. Lai attempted a header, collided with Robinson, the ball falling from Robinson's hands. Lai pushed the ball past Robinson asprawl, and even the rush of Roughly could not prevent the ball from trickling in.

REST SCORE

SHORTLY after this second reverse, the Rest pressed, and their goal came when Fowler passed to Hossack for the latter to centre right across the South China goalmouth. Wong met the ball for another centre. Fowler tried for Tam to punch weakly out, Pereira dashed in to put the ball behind Lee Tin-sang.

The teams were.—

South China.—Tam Kwan-kon; Mak Shiu-hon, Lee Tin-sang; Soong Ling-sing, Leung Wing-chiu, Lau Tau-man; Tang Kwong-sum, Fung King-cheong, Lee Wai-tong, Lai Shiu-wing and Ip Pak-wah.

Rest.—Robinson; Roughly, Lee Kwok-wai; Maxwell, Bright, Forrow, Hossack, Pryde, Fowler, Pereira and Wong King-cheong.

How Teams Fared

Champions v. Rest			
S. China "A"	2	Rest	1
First Division			
S. China "A"	1	Club	3
Royal Scots	1	St. Joseph's	0
Middlesex	1	S. China "B"	4
Kwong Wah	4	Kowloon	2
Second Division Play-off			
Engineers	2	30th R.A.	1
Third Division			
Electric	0	International	2
Third Division Play-off			
R.A.S.C.	2	24th R.A. (After extra time)	4

COTTAGE CLUB PAPER HUNT

In a close and exciting finish, the Cottage Club paper hunt on Saturday was won by Capt. F. F. R. James, followed by J. Buis and J. Fraser.

The run started from Dill's Corner and wound through a course of four miles over grassy country. Women riders were well in the van and Mrs. Christine Wyatt, despite one tumble, was first home.

Referees' Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Hongkong Football Referees Association will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday, May 7, at 8 p.m., when Mr. Nuttal will give a lecture on "The Referees' Association in the United Kingdom."

HONGKONG PROMISED BADMINTON TREAT

Colony's Championship Finals To Offer Brilliant Displays

BADMINTON OF A QUALITY never before exceeded in Hongkong is expected to feature the finals of the Colony's badminton championships this week, and all interested in this game should make a point of attending the Club de Recreio this evening and the K.C.C. on Wednesday.

This evening's programme is devoted to the finals of the men's singles events.

The first match will decide the junior championship when Norman Smith, vastly-improved St. John's Cathedral Club player will oppose W. Gilles, a newcomer to the game in Hongkong, who has given outstanding performances this season.

Ideal Curtain-Raiser

THIS encounter promises to be an ideal curtain-raiser for the more important match to follow, the senior singles final between Patrick Wong, former holder of the title, and Charlie Au, last year's finalist.

Both players are from the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and so brilliant has their form been this season, that it is expected the match will provide the finest exhibition of the singles game yet seen in Hongkong.

The two men are perfectly matched, and if anything, Au has given slightly the better displays in the tournament to date. He was masterly in his semi-final against Henry Eardley, the former Shanghai champion, and on such form may enjoy a slight edge over Wong.

Nevertheless, Wong, after a season out of the game, has returned to it like a giant refreshed, and none will gainsay that he has at least a 60-50 chance of winning, while many will give him a 60-40 prospect.

The matches will start at 8.30 p.m., and the admission charge will be 40 cents. There should be a record attendance to witness these encounters.

Wednesday's Programme

ON Wednesday evening at the K.C.C., the season will be wound up with the conclusion of the men's doubles and mixed doubles championships, followed by the presentation of the season's prizes.

The first match will be the mixed doubles in which K. L. Wong, teaming this year with Miss Ulian Khoo, will oppose P. H. Wong and Miss W. Cheung. The first named are expected to win, if only because of Miss Khoo's vast experience and her acknowledged skill. Nevertheless, Miss Cheung is an improved player and if Wong can strike immediate form, the expected may be reversed.

First-class badminton is assured in the men's doubles final, when four of the Colony's finest players will be in opposition. K. L. Yong and H. F. Chew of the University will oppose C. Au and P. H. Wong, and a dramatic and exciting encounter is promised.

Past displays this season have sufficiently indicated trat the two pairs are well matched and the encounter is likely to go the full distance.

Afterwards, there will be the presentation of the season's league and championship trophies. All of the league positions, with the exception of runners-up in the "B" Division have now been decided. University "A" are winners once again of the "A" Division with the Chinese Y.M.C.A. runners-up. St. John's Cathedral are champions of the "B" Division and the Club de Recreio have regained the mixed doubles league which they lost last year to the University.

Lucky Sweep Numbers

RACE 1

No. 2063	$2,045.40
No. 3430	664.40
No. 966 & 3110	146.10 each

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 650, 4368, 2601, 3027, 1233, 4684, 3899, 570, 2275, 363, 732, 79, 4103.

RACE 2

No. 3506	$2,291.00
No. 2500	654.00
No. 160	327.40

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 1084, 1686, 929, 3293, 4405, 4301, 1478, 556, 3965.

RACE 3

No.1519	$2,626.40
No. 3377	750.40
No. 3747	375.20

Unplaced ponies ($50) each): Nos. 307, 2295, 3393, 161.

RACE 4

No. 2037	2,716.00
No. 1062	776.00
No. 761	388.00

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 3215, 1789, 3912, 5270, 4761, 2656.

RACE 5

No. 1769	$2,707.60
No. 2394	773.60
No. 2225	386.80

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 4418, 5254, 766, 1999, 4071, 3517, 3410.

RACE 6

No. 3016	$2,620.80
No. 4900	748.80
No. 2665	374.40

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 65, 2465, 935, 403, 1012, 2404, 2034, 4030, 4479, 2207, 5058.

RACE 7

No. 626	$2,779.00
No. 4500	794.00
No. 1831	397.00

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 4032, 1066, 2834, 5159, 2909, 3123, 4222, 4147.

RACE 8

No. 1007	$2,003.80
No. 2312	946.80
No. 3024 & 603	211.70 each

Unplaced ponies ($50 each): Nos. 2024, 5002, 2310, 3751, 1366.

RACE 9

No. 3606	$5,700.80
No. 4271	1,626.80
No. 400	814.40

Unplaced ponies ($100 each): Nos. 4526, 1201, 1341, 450, 2559, 3000, 2282, 1150, 2468.

First Round Matches For League Cup

Home Football

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The first round of the football League Cup competition was played yesterday, and resulted as follows:

North A.—New Brighton 1, Stoke 4; Wrexham 1, Wolves 1; Blackpool 4, Southport 0; Barrow 2, Liverpool 0; Manchester U. 0, Manchester City 1; Rochdale 1, Bury 0; Blackburn Rovers 5, Bolton 1; Chester 1, Burnley 3; Everton 3, Preston 1.

North B.—Bradford 2, Newcastle 0; Leeds 6, Sheffield Wednesday 3, Middlesbrough 4, Grimsby 1; Sheffield United 0, Rotherham 0; York 1, Hull 1; Barnsley 3, Hartlepools 0; Sunderland 1, Darlington 1; Chesterfield 2, Huddersfield 1.

South A.—Arsenal 4, Notts C. 0; Fulham 4, Brentford 1; Crystal Palace 4, Tottenham 1; Southend 3, Watford 1; West Ham 3, Chelsea 2; Notts Forest 1, Charlton 0; Norwich 2, Millwall 1; Leicester 5, Clapton Orient 2.

South B.—Newport 2, Birmingham 2; Swansea 2, Walsall 0; Torquay 2, Reading 0; Plymouth 0, Bournemouth 1; Coventry 3, Lutton 0; West Brom. 3, Portsmouth 1; Southampton 1, Bristol R. 1.

ENGLISH REGIONALS

South D.—Queen's Park Rangers 5, Brighton 4.

South D.—Queen's Park Rangers 6, Brighton 4.

South-western.—Swindon 2, Cardiff 2.

Western.—Crewe 3, Stockport 1.

East-Midland.—Lincoln 3, Doncaster 2.

SCOTTISH REGIONALS

Western.—Albion 2, Clyde 2; Ayr, 0; Motherwell 2; Celtic 4, Airdrie 2; Hamilton 0, Kilmarnock 0; Morton 4, Queen O'South 0; Partick 4, Third Lanark 1; Queen's Park 2, Rangers 3; St. Mirren 1, Dumbarton 2.

Eastern.—Aberdeen 2, East Fife 2; Arbroath 5, Dundee U. 2; Dunfermline 3, St. Bernards 1; Falkirk 2, Alloa 1; Hearts 7, King's Park 2; Raith 1, Hibernian 1; St. Johnston 3, Stenhousemuir 2.

Softball Pennants Won By Recreio And Canadian Chinese

THE WINNERS of both men's and women's Softball Leagues were decided yesterday when the Rambling Aces of the Club de Recreio beat the Junior Ramblers by 7-4, and the Canadian Chinese girls trounced the Club de Recreio girls by 30-3.

In the first inning of the women's match, the Canadian Chinese girls gathered no less than seven runs. The Portuguese pitchers were unable to hold their strong batting opponents, of whom Mabel Louie was the star. In the last inning she clouted a homer with bases loaded.

Both the men's teams scored one run in the opening inning, but when the seniors brought two home in the third and another two in the fourth, the game was over. Their final two runs came in the sixth. Jacky Noronha clouted a homer, but with no one at the bases.

This was the fourteenth straight victory for the senior Aces.

FIRST BASEBALL GAME

The first baseball game of the season was played at Caroline Hill yesterday, when the U.S.S. Mindanao beat the U.S.S. Asheville by 13 runs to 5.

The Mindanao scored one in each of the first two innings, and in the third tallied another six!

There was no score in the opening period. In the second half, Stone scored from a pass from Smits, but Mrs. Stone equalised shortly afterwards.

Ladies.—Millington; Mrs. Dudley and Mrs. Stone; Miss M. McCaw, Miss Stoker and Waldron; Mrs. Bicknell, Miss B. Harker, Miss D. McCaw, Mrs. Macklin and Mrs. Peters.

Men's Juniors.—Miss S. Bruce; Kellen and Grant, Bank, Taylor and Ireson; Smits, Dormer, Stone, Jeffrey and Beavan.

Y.M.C.A. HOCKEY SEASON ENDS

THE EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A. ended their hockey season on Saturday with two games, one between the Civilians and Services members and the other between their women's team, Caer Clark Cup champions, and the men's Junior team.

The Services easily defeated the Civilians by four goals to nil. The game was fairly even in the first half, when Services scored the opening goal, but after the interval, they were vastly superior. The Civilians tried hard to score, but were unable to penetrate the Services defence.

Scorers for the Services were Highlands, White (two) and Gemmell. The Civilians' inside-left, Colledge injured his knee in the later stages of the game, and was forced to leave the field.

The teams were:

Services.—Millington; Jordan and Tomlinson; Jeffrey, Pennington and Waldron; Corner, Gemmell, White, Highlands and Wall.

Civilians.—Benwell; Dormer and Youreff; Kempton, McLellan and Broch; Smits, Stone, Taylor, Colledge and Bates.

Women-Juniors Draw

The other game between the Caer Clark Cup champions and the men's junior team ended in a draw. The Ladies fielded many reserves, and were assisted by H. Millington and Waldron.

Basketball

TOURING TEAM WIN FIRST GAME

Hongkong Students Fail In Last Quarter

THE CHUNG HWA GIRLS' Basketball team, the Philippines touring team, who are playing a series of matches here in aid of Chinese Wounded and Refugees, scored their first victory over a contingent comprising the Hongkong students at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Saturday, winning by 29 points to 22.

The heroine of the match was the Philippine team captain, Miss Alice Chan, who scored a total of 18 points for her side (four goals and ten fouls). Her scoring from fouls were clean shots and drew rounds of applause from the large crowd gathered to see the match.

Hongkong in the first quarter were leading seven goals to one. Their guards played an excellent game to stop the visitors from scoring. Miss Ng Shiu-sum, centre-guard for Hongkong, scored all the points for her side. (Three goals and a foul).

In the second quarter, the visitors appeared to have warmed up to their work, and scored eight more points to Hongkong's five. Hongkong called time out, and changed their guards, which proved disastrous for them, as the visitors crept up slowly, and in the third quarter were only one point behind. The score then being at 19 to 16.

A ROUT

THE LAST QUARTER proved to be a rout for the Hongkong side, and Miss Chen scored no less than seven foul goals and two goals.

Hongkong was best served by Miss Wong Po-chan, who was changed in the second quarter to come in again late in the third.

MANILA

	No. of Fouls	Goals	Foul goals
Alice Chen	–	4	10
Victoria Tan	–	–	–
Chan Siu-chiu	1	2	1
Cary Wong	–	3	–
Josefa Go	–	–	–
Ng Yeuk-mak	2	–	–
Chan Wan-wan	4	–	–
Sally Wong	2	–	–
Total	9	9	11

HONGKONG

Ip Mo-ching	–	2	1
Lin Fan-pui	–	2	2
Wong Po-chun	–	–	3
Chiu Chit-chit	–	–	1
Ng Shiu-sum	–	3	1
Lo Man-so	1	–	–
Chan Yee-ha	3	–	–
Cheong Wah-ching	3	–	–
Lee Shiu-ling	4	–	–
Ng Wong-ying	2	–	–
Total	2	7	8

Eastern Suffer First Defeat

Yco, Manila Champions, Win By One-nil

MANILA, Apr. 22 (UP).—The Yco Athletic Club, soccer champions of Manila, handed the Eastern, touring Hongkong team, their first set-back in six matches when they won by one-nil yesterday before a crowd of 12,000.

The Yco dominated play throughout the match, and for the first time in the series, the Hongkong team tired in the second period, and the Yco had a comparatively easy time defending their lead.

When the Eastern slowed down, they lost their precise passing and smooth dribbling which had hitherto marked their second half rallies. Lee Tack-kee, centre forward, was the outstanding player, but he did not have the support of his team-mates.

FINAL MATCH

HONGKONG'S tourists make their final bow to-night against the combined Yco-La Salle team, and will take the Clipper back to the Colony to-morrow.

They will possibly return to Manila on May 16 for a three-game series against the Manila team that is participating in the Japan Memorial Games.

British And French Air Force Duels

PARIS, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The French Air Force triumphed over the British Air Force in both football and rugby at the Parcedes Princes stadium to-day.

They won the soccer match by 3-nil, and the rugger game by 32 points to 14.

Valley Cup Tournament

In the second match of the Valley Cup at the Civil Service yesterday, Police beat Craigengower by one shot.

W. J. Penney, L. C. R. Souza, A. M. Omar, U. M. Omar (Craigengower) beat Soutar, Harrop, Headridge, Glendinning 26-17.

W. H. Sling, K. M. Omar, J. S. Landolt, C. S. Rosselet (Craigengower) beat F. Channing, G. Davies, W. Dall, J. Orem 17-16.

J. H. Xavier, K. F. Modi, T. L. Locke, A. A. Lewis (Craigengower) beat W. Harris, G. Willerton, J. McDonald and J. Fender 26-20.

J. Leonard, W. Ward, W. K. Way, A. E. Cortes (Craigengower) lost to F. G. Post, W. Cameron, J. Shepherd, A. E. Carey 9-22.

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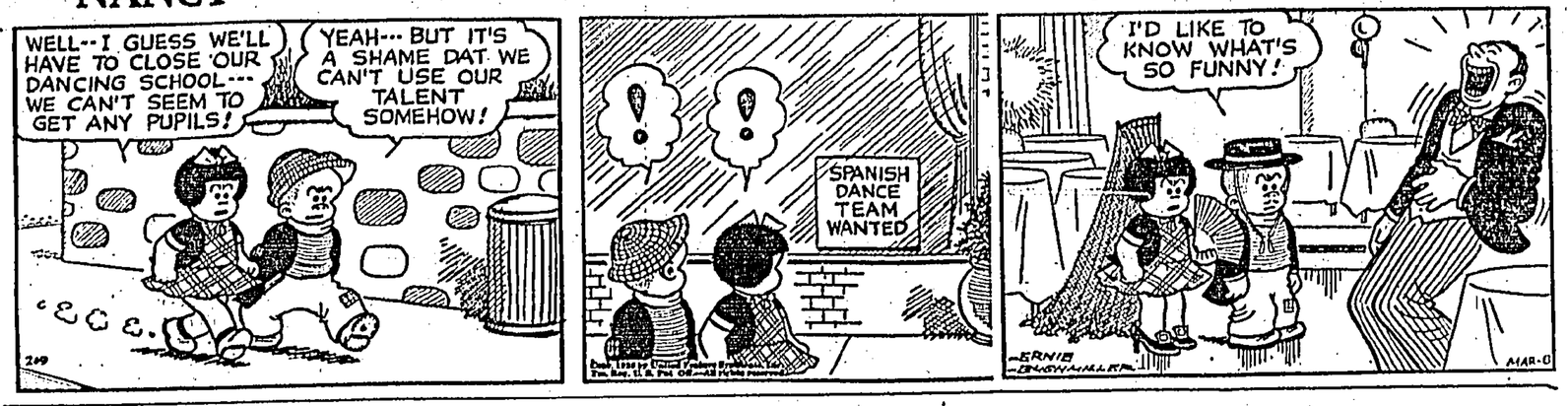
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



GUNNER IN PANTS FIGHTS NAZI BOMBER

Left His Sick Bed To Defend Ship

NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD CHARLES GOLDEN, of Rotherhithe, leapt from his sickbed in the motor-ship Rosedene when he heard firing.

A few seconds later—wearing only his underclothes—he was at his Lewis gun exchanging shots with a Nazi bomber.

It was bitterly cold, but Golden forgot his influenza and stuck to his gun till the raider went off.

Twelve bombs were dropped, some very close. No damage was done to the ship but nearly every breakable article broke.

The captain, who fired at the plane with a rifle, and the second mate, were slightly wounded in the legs by ricochetting bullets.

Near The Coast

The story was told when the Rosedene (400 tons), of Sunderland, reached an East Coast port.

The vessel was attacked on the previous night, two miles off the coast—apparently by a Heinkel bomber.

When the bomb dropped the small ship was almost lifted out of the water, and the crew thought she would sink.

Captain J. Armstrong, of Par, Cornwall, said, that the plane power-dived and dropped the first bomb within eight yards of the vessel.

"I was in the wheelhouse," he said, "and grabbed my rifle and began taking shots at the plane as it turned to dive again.

Spattered Deck

"The plane circled over the port side and returned, her machine-guns sending streams of bullets which spattered the deck.

"I felt a stinging pain in my right leg as a ricochetting bullet passed through one side of my trousers and out of the other.

"Then the second mate, Thomas H. Wilson, was similarly hit.

"When the plane dived the second time it was met with a steady burst of fire from our Lewis gun and I was amazed to see the 19-year-old gunner standing calmly behind his gun, wearing only his underclothes.

"It was bitterly cold and bullets were striking all parts of the ship, but he did not seem to heed them.

"He was a very plucky boy.

Wanted His Bed

"I could see the tracers hitting the Nazi and expected it to retire from the fight sooner than it did.

"It was a grand fight and I'm certain our gunner hit the plane. If we did not bring him down we've done enough damage to give him a headache."

Golden—who was making his first trip in the Rosedene—said: "I was feeling pretty groggy but when I heard the skipper's rifle I knew I was needed on deck.

"I gave the Nazi all I could but what I wanted most was to scare him off so that I could get back to bed."

LETTERS

To The Editor,
The "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I am a high school student in attendance at the University of Toronto.

I would like very much to establish a correspondence with someone in or near Hongkong for the purpose of exchanging stamps.

Any assistance that you would give me would be appreciated.

ROBERT CONNELL.
469 Oriole Parkway,
Toronto, Canada.

Flight Of Money To America

WASHINGTON, Apr. 21 (Reuter). The Federal Reserve Board reveals that European citizens have invested over $1,000,000,000 in the United States under the names of other persons for fear that invaders of their countries may seize their wealth.

An owner's nationality is difficult to trace, but officials are of the opinion that a large part of the wealth came from Germany and citizens of countries bordering the Reich.

A FEW minutes after she had divorced Herbert Marshall, Miss Edna Best, the film and stage star, was married again at Las Vegas, Nevada. Her third husband is Nat Wolff, her Hollywood agent.

The same judge granted the divorce and performed the wedding ceremony.

Miss Best accused Mr. Marshall of desertion in 1934. They were married in 1928.

COMMUNAL RIOTS

Eleven Killed In New Disturbances

RANGOON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—Eleven were killed and 69 injured in an outbreak of communal disturbances here.

Trouble began yesterday on the eve of the celebrations in honour of the prophet's birthday.

Six Stabbed To Death

Troops and Police were called out to restore order after six people had been stabbed to death.

To-day the Police fired on a mob of Hindus and Moslems in the street.

It is learned that one person died from gunshot wound.

Sporadic assaults occurred throughout the day.

JAPANESE NAVAL MANOEUVRES IN SOUTH CHINA

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

KWEILIN, Apr. 21 (UP).—According to Chinese military reports, big scale Japanese naval manoeuvres are being carried out in the South China Sea, covering an area from the Paracel Islands to Hainan Island, the Amoy coast and the Gulf of Tonkin.

The reports add that 85 Japanese warships from the third and fifth Imperial Japanese fleets are participating in the war games, and that the manoeuvres are intended to pay particular attention to the movement of British and American naval craft.

Artillery Action On West Front

PARIS, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—To-day's communique says that there was artillery action in the neighbourhood of the Bilies.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 22, 1890.

The Mercury, (Captain Balfour,) which was inspected by Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell on the previous day, left Spithead at daybreak on the 15th inst. to replace the Cordelia on the China Station. Painted white and with a change of rig, the yards on the foremast having been removed, she presented a very pretty appearance. The commissioned trial to which she was subjected before starting gave very satisfactory results, a speed of 16½ knots having been realised with a mean horse power of 6,000. At her contractor's trial the engines developed 7,290 horses and an average speed of 18 knots was obtained; but on this occasion she was two feet lighter in the water, special stokers and coal were employed, and the steam blast was used. The crew of the Mercury, consists of 278 officers and men, and she carries 13 6 in. and four quick firing guns, so that she is both a swifter and a more powerfully armed vessel than the cruiser which she succeeds. Owing to want of time it was necessary to plug about 200 tubes in her condensers before sailing.

* * *

Singapore is not the only colony in the Far East which has had its military contribution enhanced. Hongkong, it will be seen from the synopsis of the Army Estates we gave last week, will be called on in the current year for £40,000, as against £21,000 in 1889. The extra amount will be felt on the revenue of the colony, though if the former contribution of £93,000 from the Straits was at all fair the present sum demanded from Hongkong cannot be considered excessive. But it is after all more a case of those who can pay must pay. Look at Aden, for instance. That dependency has nothing to pay, and therefore can make no contribution, though it has had large sums for forts, guns and garrison expended on it. No one would say that it ought not to be defended properly, as it is a necessary coaling station; but then Singapore and Hongkong should be furnished out of Imperial funds in a certain ratio in a similar way, and their contribution not be made just simply a question of how much they can be mulcted of. That this is so is shown by the figures we gave last week. Hongkong, with a total of all ranks of 2,989 is to pay £40,000 or £13 7s. 8d. per head per annum; Singapore with 1,509 men is to pay £100,000 or £66 4s. 4d. per head. Why should a soldier cost £52 17s 8d. more in Singapore than Hongkong? It is useless of Lord Knutsford to point out what Australia has done, when a glance at Aden shows what has not been done. Australia, too, has a large trade of her own, and solely her own to protect, with neither Hongkong nor Singapore has in the same trade. They are merely coaling stations and distributing centres, not the actual sea seat of trade, as in Australia.

* * *

"The electric lighting of the main streets of Hongkong will in all probability be completed by October," said Mr. W. H. Wickham to our representative yesterday. Mr. Wickham is the manager of the Hongkong Electric Co., and was formerly with Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, the electrical engineers of London, who have contracted with the Company to instal the new light here. "Most of the plant is already in the works at Wanchai, and operations are being pushed on. The Company have already been promised by the Government a contract for fifty arc-lights on the Brocker-Pell principle in the main thoroughfares. Each will be about the size of the lights at the Telegraph Offices. They will probably be placed along Queen's Road and the Praya at intervals of 150 yards, and we guarantee that people will be able to see where they are going then. The present gas-lamps do not really illuminate the streets—they are only so many dim lighthouses, shewing where the road is. These lamps will also be admirably suited for concert rooms, etc. as well.

"For house lighting we shall adopt the "alternating transformer incandescent" system now so extensively used in England. The lamps are sixteen candle and eight candle power, the former for apartments and the latter for halls, reading desks. The globes are small and egg-shaped and are themselves an ornament to a room. The advantage they have over gas is immense, you don't have to go striking matches to turn the light on, but simply turn a tap. If desired the switch can be placed outside the room in the corridor, say, so that you just touch it and when you enter the apartment you find it already lighted. And look at the economy. The gas jet is burning whether it is required or not—even if it is turned down it is working for the Company—but the electric light must be extinguished outright. There is absolutely no danger from its use; the heat given out by a lamp is only from one tenth to one fifteenth that radiating from a gas jet, and the light is doubly as great. We have three Kapp alternating dynamos, each capable of supplying 850 lights. They will be driven by compound engines working up to 100 horse-power indicated. Only two of the dynamos will be in regular use, the third being kept as a stand by in case of a break down. We shall therefore be nominally able to supply 1,700 sixteen candle lights, but really our resources will be much greater. In England the popular light is of eight candle power. We supply 3,500 such lights. But it has been found from experience at home that there are seldom more than half the lights going at once, so that we could really furnish some 6,000 lights with our present plant.

The cost of our system will be dearer than the present mode of lighting, at the outset, but not much. On a former estimate we calculated that two cents an hour will be about the cost of a sixteen candle lamp, as compared with the 1¼ cent rate averaged by the Gas Company.

25 YEARS AGO

April 22, 1915.

Reuter's Venice correspondent says that anti-war riots are reported at Trieste, owing to the scarcity of food. The police were stoned and windows smashed. (Trieste was then in Austria.—Ed).

* * *

A report in many quarters in Holland shows that great westward troop movements are in progress behind the German lines in Belgium.

* * *

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent in the eastern Mediterranean states that General Sir Ian Hamilton command the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, which is now complete. It includes the finest battalions of the British Army who have not yet fought in this war. General Damade's French Colonial Division forms part of General Hamilton's command.

10 YEARS AGO

April 22, 1930.

The Senior Consul has forwarded, with a note of yesterday's date, a petition, dated the 20th instant, signed by 64 ratepayers, convening a special meeting on May 2 at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of reconsidering the whole question of Chinese membership of the Shanghai Council. It will be recalled that the ratepayers, by a large majority, recently rejected the Council's unanimous recommendation that the number of Chinese members be increased from three to five.

* * *

At the invitation of the Air Ministry, the German Zeppelin, which is now on an experimental flight from Berlin across England, will break her journey at Cardington air station and moor at the huge mooring mast there. The Zeppelin is expected to reach Cardington on the same day. She will be the first German airship to land in England since the war.

* * *

The Prince of Wales will arrive at Marseilles in the P. and O. liner Rawalpindi, on his return from Africa. (The Rawalpindi was the first British naval casualty in the war.—Ed).

* * *

The Pope has sent Mussolini's daughter Edda, who to-morrow is marrying Galeazzo Ciano, the son of the Minister of Communications, a wedding present of a magnificent gold rosary.

The marriage represents the union of the two foremost Fascist families. Ciano, the bridegroom's father is known as "fidelissimo" (the very faithful) on account of his devotion to Mussolini. He is the only Minister who retained his post since Mussolini assumed power. His war record is an extremely brilliant one and he was associated with D'Annunzio in the occupation of Fiume.

The bridegroom has travelled widely in Brazil and China. He was formerly a journalist and book reviewer.

* * *

The Australian cricket test team reached England to-day.

* * *

The formation of a corporation for the establishment of a Trans-atlantic passenger and freight airship service was announced in a statement issued to-day in New York. It was signed by Dr. Eckener, the famous commander of the Graf Zeppelin, and Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National-City Bank.

5 YEARS AGO

April 22, 1935.

Heavy fighting has been renewed in the Gran Chaco Valley between Paraguayan and Bolivian troops who, for three years, have contested for the right of administering the jungle lands through which the war rages. Both sides claim to have won decisive victories.

* * *

The first of the three new vessels destined for the Far East express service of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen—the s.s. Scharnhorst—is nearing completion at Act. Ges. "Weser" yards of the Deutsche Schiffund Maschinenbau-Aktiengesellschaft Bremen.

The trial trip of the Scharnhorst is to take place in the North Sea in the early days of May after which she will be taken over by the company.

WON D.S.M. FOR FACING DEATH WITH SPANNER

Chief Petty Officer Baldwin receiving his medal from the King at Portsmouth on December 19.

MINE HERO DIES AT HIS POST

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CHARLES E. BALDWIN, who was decorated by the King for his part in one of the most dangerous exploits of the war, has been killed by an accident on service.

He was one of the five members of the Vernon Mine Establishment, Portsmouth, whose job it was to dismantle German mines washed up on the coast.

They faced tremendous risks—and the only weapon with which they fought was a spanner.

All five were awarded medals, "in recognition of great courage and daring," for venturing out off the coast in darkness to render a mine safe.

Of Baldwin's colleagues, Lieut.-Commander J. G. D. Ouvry and Lieut.-Commander Roger Lewis received the D.S.O., Lieut. John Glenny the D.S.C., and Able-Seaman A. Vearncombe the D.S.M.

They had volunteered for the task, and there is not the slightest doubt that they have saved hundreds of lives and thousands of tons of shipping.

British Fleet Sunk Again!

Nazis Being Fed On Wishful Thinking

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Apr. 21 (UP).—German propaganda is still busy sinking the entire British Grand Fleet.

Apparently though, the Nazis do not feel they should hurry about it, because the notorious Nazi news agency, DNB declares that "the destruction of Britain's so-called Grand Fleet has begun step by step."

One such step, according to DNB is a series of shattering attacks on four British cruisers and five troopships which were attempting to land more British expeditionary forces.

However, even the official German news agency hasn't the gall to suggest the precise effect of these "shattering attacks".

However, it does go so far as to claim that the British navy "has been forced into open battle".

Land Operations

So far as land operations in Norway are concerned, the DNB contends itself by claiming that Narvik is still held by the Nazis, and adds that a Norwegian woman and child were killed to-day when they refused to take shelter during a bombardment.

It is officially admitted that the British have landed troops north and south of Trondheim.

On the other hand, it is claimed that German troops have reached Lillehamme after a "sledge-hammer advance, which is rapidly assuming the character of a pursuit" of the scattering Norwegian defenders.

It is also reported that the Germans have almost reached Anmot and have occupied Gloevik, 30 miles east of Lillehamme.

. . . they can't come, thank goodness!

Your favourite chair will not be usurped by your neighbour's wife. Your party smile will not contort your well-washed face. You will put on your slippers and you will gnaw your chicken bone. After dinner you will settle down in your Parker-Knoll and think of all the letters you should be writing, and all the nonsense you might have been talking if your neighbour's wife had not caught cold . . . That chair has ruined your social career—so what?

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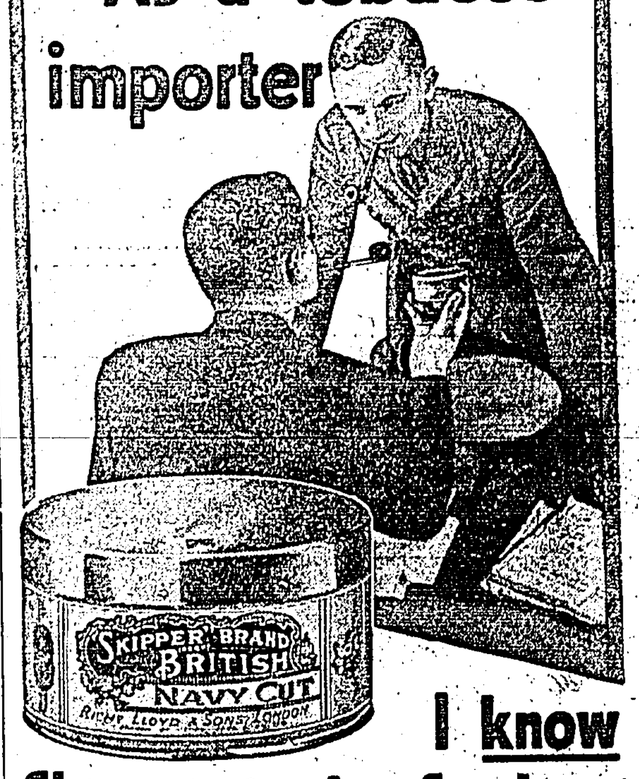

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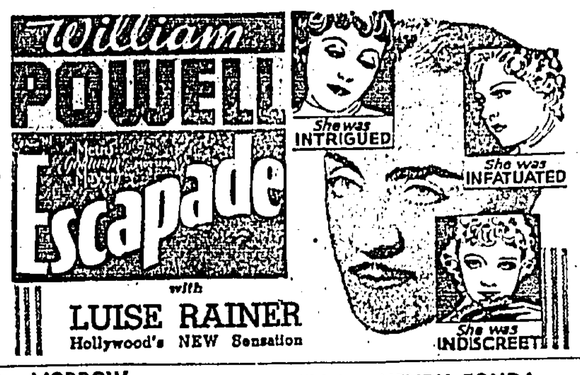

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Another Immortal Character Joins The Motion Picture Gallery Of The Great !

Twentieth Century-Fox presents DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S Production of

THE STORY OF ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

DON AMECHE · LORETTA YOUNG · HENRY FONDA

Charles Coburn · Gene Lockhart · Spring Byington
Sally Blane · Polly Ann Young · Georgiana Young

Directed by Irving Cummings

A Cosmopolitan Production

ADDED ATTRACTION

LATEST MOVIETONE NEWS

Directly After Showing At The King's Theatre !

TO-MORROW AND WEDNESDAY

The Most Exciting Picture The "Dead End" Kids Have Ever Made !

"HELL'S KITCHEN"

A Warner Bros. Picture

Danish Shipping Services

To Cease Traffic On Far East Run

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Apr. 22 (Domei).—Denmark is to suspend marine traffic services to the Far East according to a report received in Kobe to-day.

It is stated that the East Asiatic Company of Denmark has decided to suspend their shipping service between Denmark and Japan, China and Thailand, as well as on its European lines.

GUN-GIRL STRIPPED VICTIM

New York.

LAKE CHARLES, Louisiana, police are holding a snarling, high-tempered gun-girl, who confessed that, after forcing a salesman to strip in a lonely field, she shot him dead, and later slugging her male accomplice because he was "too yellow" to rob a bank.

Joseph Calloway, tyre salesman, picked up the couple as he drove along a lonely road. Later the girl stuck a gun in his ribs and forced him to stop.

Then, leading him into the woods, she forced him to remove his clothes. Naked, on his knees, he begged for mercy, but she shot him through the head, taking his clothes, which netted her only £4, and a cheap watch.

Next she took his car and tried to persuade her accomplice to help her rob a bank, but he demurred.

She told the police: "He was yellow, so I socked him over the head with my gun and left him in the car. I haven't seen him since. He was a yellow rat, but I'll hang before I'll tell you mugs his name."

The girl's name is Tonie Henry. Her husband, Claude Henry, is in prison for manslaughter.

WIFE NAGGED AT TRIFLE

BECAUSE his wife nagged him and complained that his shoes had not been properly cleaned, a seventy-six-year-old retired Civil Servant was alleged at Bristol to have killed her.

John Frederick Cotty, of Ashley-hill, Bristol, white-haired, feeble and so deaf that he was allowed to sit at the solicitors' table was committed for trial charged with the murder of his wife, aged seventy-eight.

He was alleged to have told a police officer that he had killed his wife because she nagged him and he "saw black."

"Difficult To Please"

Mr. G. R. Paling, prosecuting, said the old couple lived with relatives, Mrs. Cotty was in the habit of complaining about trifles, and was undoubtedly difficult to please.

The relatives heard a noise, and in the Cottys' bedroom found the woman dead in a chair by the fireplace with a strap round her neck. She had apparently been cleaning shoes shortly before her death.

LATE NEWS

Fresh Precautions By Nazis' Neighbours

EVACUATION OF SWISS FRONTIER TOWNS

GENEVA, Apr. 21 (Domei).—Switzerland has ordered the evacuation of inhabitants from the frontier areas bordering belligerent States, and the withdrawal of all commodities available for military use.

The order has been made by the Swiss Government as a precaution against the possible violation of Switzerland's neutrality by the combatant countries.

Compulsory Labour

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (Reuter). Fresh precautionary measures were announced to-day.

The Government has asked Parliament to enforce the law concerning compulsory labour service which was emergency.

It has also requested credit for 65,000,000 kroner for artillery and materials.

Nazi Espionage

More "Nazi Fifth Column activity" is revealed by the "Social Demokraten," which asserts that the "Cubo" organisation, which pretends to be a sports and physical culture association, actually exists to spread Nazi doctrines among Swedish youth.

Swiss Warning

BERNE, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—"We have three dangers at our door," declared General Guisan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Army, said to-day.

"There is external danger—don't let us talk about it. There is internal danger arising from the fact that certain foreigners here fail to understand that we will not tolerate any sabotage or propaganda or false news.

"The third danger comes from some of our own people who fail to understand the gravity of the situation and the necessity for sacrifices. We are free and will remain free," he concluded.

Crisis Expected Soon

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 21 (UP).—"I have toured two-thirds of Sweden and ascertained that elaborate precautions have been instituted to prevent any encroachment on Swedish neutrality," cables Peter Rhodes, "United Press" correspondent.

"These include measures against a Trojan Horse. Nevertheless, the populace generally appear to expect a crisis when the Gulf of Bothnia is free of ice in about four weeks time, which is the time when iron-ore shipments to Germany normally start.

CASTLE PEAK RD. ACCIDENTS

Mr. E. V. Todd, licensed driver of car No. 1659 reported to the Police yesterday that whilst driving at Castle Peak near the bathing beach he had a collision with car No. 5157 which was being driven from the opposite direction.

Todd's car sustained damage to its rear and car No. 5157 to its front bumper.

Another accident occurred at Castle Peak Road yesterday when a public car, driven by Tai Fuk was near the Texas Oil Company. Tai reported to the Police that a 12-year-old boy ran across the Road and bumped into the off rear mudguard, and received injuries to the face. The boy refused to go to hospital.

FOREIGN PLANES OVER BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—An official communique issued to-day states that planes flew over Belgian territory yesterday. This morning, states the communique, several were recognised as being German planes, while two were identified as being British.

Anti-aircraft defences took vigorous action and protests will be made in London and Berlin.

Important Survey Flights

R.A.F. Carrying Out Splendid Work

LONDON, Apr. 21 (Reuter).—The importance of reconnaissance flights in the Norwegian campaign was stressed by a naval talk from Daventry to-day.

From the earliest days of military aviation, the importance of reconnaissance by air and its effects on land and sea strategy must have been foreseen, the speaker said.

During the last war, air reconnaissance came into its own at Jutland, where a single sea plane first reported the enemy.

Again only the other day it was from the air that enemy movements in Norwegian waters were detected. Since then, the R.A.F. have flown many thousands of miles along the Norwegian coast.

Photographs And Reports

Photographs have been taken and scores of reports have come, from which much important information has been secured.

Then there have been bombing raids by night and day on warships, aerodromes, transports and so on, carried out successfully despite the fact that there is a 300-mile journey across the sea in either direction before the main part of the work is done.

The raids on Trondheim and Stavanger have had a special significance, for there are few flat spaces in Norway. The R.A.F. have tried to make such bases as there are unsuitable for German use for troop-carrying and other planes.

Furthermore these bases might well be used later for attacks on the British isles.

Unpleasant Time

The Nazis must have had a very unpleasant time at these aerodromes in the past few days. There is no doubt that serious damage was done to railways, hangars, planes, landing-fields and so on.

To-day came news of the bombing of the base at Aalborg. Long-range fighters helped the work by some fine low-flying machine-gun attacks.

The R.A.F. have met with opposition. But considering the extent of the operations and the large number of aeroplanes taking part, the casualties have not been high. At the same time, the R.A.F. have taken heavy toll of many of the enemy.

There is also the question of aircraft troop carriers. Whether the Germans will be able to maintain the supply of their troops, however, is another matter. The campaign in Norway is being conducted with increasing intensity.

Steam Boiler Explosion

$50,000 Damage Caused To Kowloon Factory

Rubber articles, machinery and fittings were damaged to the extent of $50,000 following a steam boiler explosion and fire at the Chiap Hua Factory in Mongkok district yesterday evening.

The damage estimate was made in a report to the Police.

Flying debris caused one employee to sustain head injuries. The Factory was engaged in making gas masks, and the fire that started was extinguished by fire appliances.

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• TO-DAY & TO-MORROW •

EXCITING SOUTH SEA ADVENTURE - - -
PHOTOGRAPHED IN A NEWLY-PERFECTED COLOUR FILM - - - "THE COSMOCOLOUR"

SOCIETY GIRL FLYER CAPTURED BY GUN-RUNNERS

Distributed by RKO RADIO PICTURES, Inc. Screen play by Arthur Hoerl, M. Coates Webster, Robert Lively; From original story by Allan Vaughn Elston.

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A rousing action story with a number of new twists never before seen in pictures.

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THRILLING MYSTERY MELODRAMA OF RADIO LIFE !

RALPH FORBES in 'The PHANTOM BROADCAST'

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